

# THE North-China Herald AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XI, No. 336.

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 9, 1873.

PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. CHARLES EDWARD CARTER in our Firm ceased on the 30th June, 1873.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY DALGLIESH was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st July, 1873.

Our Firm now consists of Mr. WILLIAM HENRY CARTER, CLAUDE AUGUSTUS REES, and Mr. WILLIAM HENRY DALGLIESH.

CARTER & Co.

12oc 52 Shanghai, 12th Sept., 1873.

## NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. ERNST M. TAUMAYER and Mr. OSCAR W. WIELER to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

BOURJAU & Co.

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## NOTICE.

THE undersigned Firms are amalgamated, and will carry on business from this date under the style of EVANS, PUGH & Co.

J. H. EVANS & Co.  
PUGH & Co.

8fe 46 Hankow, 1st August, 1873.

## NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT M. OLYPHANT and Mr. ETHAN A. HITCHCOCK in our firm ceased on 30th ultimo, and Mr. TALBOT OLYPHANT was admitted a partner on 1st instant.

Mr. JOHN HORNER WISNER is authorised to sign our firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.  
China, 7th July, 1873.

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## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM H. CONNIT and Mr. HENRY C. LOW in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.  
Shanghai, 14th June, 1873.

tf 38

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29th Aug., 1873.

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14mr-74 53 19th Sept., 1873.

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8th Oct., 1872.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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WOULD direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies, and Scotch Marmalade; which will be found unequalled for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence; and that each tin contains the specified weight. J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

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8th Oct., 1873.

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The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "THE FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

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**N.B.**—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. STEVENS, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

3au-74 44

8th Aug., 1873.

## TO ALL BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKBUYERS.

NOTICE.—The following CATALOGUES of Messrs. CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN'S PUBLICATIONS are now ready, and may be procured from every Book Store:—

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17oc 56 24th Sept., 1873.

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o-a-f 24ma-74 55 24th Sept., 1873.

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5mr-74 18 6th March, 1873.



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11de-73 67 December 12th, 1872.

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# THE North-China Herald

## AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XI, No. 336.

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 9, 1873.

PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

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#### LATEST MAIL DATES.

|                      |         |                 |          |
|----------------------|---------|-----------------|----------|
| England, .....       | Aug. 22 | Hankow, .....   | Oct. 4   |
| San Francisco, ..... | Sept. 1 | Yokohama, ..... | Sept. 29 |
| Hongkong, .....      | Oct. 1  | Nagasaki, ..... | Oct. 5   |
| Tientsin, .....      | 3       | Foochow, .....  | 5        |

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.  
Hongkong, .....

### BIRTHS.

At Chefoo, on the 2nd October, the wife of W. WYKEHAM MYERS, M.B.C.M., of a daughter.

At Greenmount, Hongkong, on the 28th September, Mrs. JOHN FAIRBAIRN, of a daughter.

On the 17th Aug., at Canton Villa, Forbes, N.B., the wife of Captain I. S. FERRIES, of a son.

### MARRIAGE.

On the Nagasaki, 3rd October, 1873, at H. B. M.'s Consulate, by Marcus Flowers, Esq., Consul; Mr. TAN BENG TECK, of Singapore, to O'WAYE, of Inokizu-machi, Nagasaki.

### DEATHS.

At Shanghai, suddenly, at 1 p.m. 6th inst., WILLIAM FERRIES, a native of Coventry, England, aged 39 years.

At Chefoo, on the 6th October, ROBERT ROBSON ROTHWELL.

At Margate, England, A. PETROCOCHINO, Esq., late of Shanghai, after a short illness, much regretted by a large circle of friends.

On the 15th Aug., at Keswick, suddenly, in his 53rd year, CHARLES WILSON MURRAY, of Oatlands, Alderley Edge, Cheshire, formerly of Hongkong, and eldest son of the late W. H. Murray, of Edinburgh.

On 30th July, CHARLES HATFIELD, (brother of J. Hatfield, Shanghai,) proprietor Royal Hotel, Wellington, New Zealand, and a native of Doncaster; aged 34 years. Home papers please copy.

### PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per P. & O. str. *Sunda*, from Hongkong—Honble. Mr. Whittall and servant. From Southampton—Messrs. J. von Shaffel, and J. W. Corry. From Brindisi—Mr. H. J. Skeels. Per str. *Appin*, from Tientsin—Signor Ide Soto and Mareno. From Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Gubbay and family, H. E. T. F. Wade, C. B., H. B. M.'s Minister, Honble. T. G. Grosvenor, W. F. Mayers, Esq., W. R. Carles, Esq., 1 European and 30 Chinese. Per str. *China*—Messrs. H. O. Brown, H. T. Brown and 23 Chinese. Per P. M. str. *Costa Rica*—Capt. Garcia y Garcia, Peruvian Minister to China and Japan; Dr. J. F. Elmore, Secretary; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Holt, Miss Lottie Moore, Miss A. C. Safford, Miss G. Nugent, Rev. Mr. Helm, Rev. J. W. Davis, Messrs. W. Cowderoy, A. Borel, M. Gerhardt, A. Draper, J. R. Coryell, G. Garland, G. W. Painter, O. Weylandt, Geo. Dickman, 22 Chinese and 1 Japanese. Per str. *Dragon*, from Foochow—John Foster, Esq.

LEAVING.—Per P. & O. str. *Geelong*, for Hongkong—His Excellency T. F. Wade, C. B., H. B. M.'s Minister; Hon. J. Whittall, infant and three servants, Hon. T. (G.) Grosvenor, Capt. C. J. Bolton, Messrs. Emery, Carles, Falconer, Henderson. For Venice—Messrs. Beazley, Buchheister, May. For Southampton—Capt. T. B. Drage, Mr. Harwood.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

| Day of Month. | Barometer |                 | Thermometer in shade. |      | Ozonometer. | Initials. | Hours of Rain during 24 hours. | Force. | WIND.      |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|--------|------------|
|               | 9 A.M.    | Attached Therm. | Max.                  | Min. |             |           |                                |        |            |
| Oct. 4        | 30.250    | 66              | 70.5                  | 60.0 | 6           | b         | ..                             | 0.1    | N.E. by E. |
| 5             | 30.350    | 67              | 71.5                  | 63.0 | 6           | b         | ..                             | 0.1    | Z.         |
| 6             | 30.230    | 69              | 75.0                  | 68.0 | 6           | b         | ..                             | 0.1    | S.E.       |
| 7             | 30.154    | 71              | 73.0                  | 67.0 | 7           | f         | 1                              | 1.2    | N.N.W.     |
| 8             | 30.200    | 68              | 75.0                  | 65.5 | 7           | b         | ..                             | 1.2    | N.W.       |

#### EXPLANATION.

Ozonometer from 1 to 10—Initials:—blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12 estimated.

### CHINA: 1868 to 1872.

A RETROSPECT OF POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN CHINA during the Five Years 1868 to 1872.

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Price—\$2.50.

tf 3052 Shanghai, 29th Sept., 1873.

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tf 616 Shanghai, 28th Feb., 1873.

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tf 3068 Z Shanghai, 1st Apl., 1872.

THE publication of the North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette commenced at 4.30 P.M.

### The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1873.

WE referred last week to the clan fights so frequently described in the *Peking Gazette*, as indicating at once a low standard of civilisation, and weakness and corruption in the governing classes. The wider turbulence which invariably follows any



general distress, is another indication of the same nature. Let the crops fail in a district, and disturbance is almost sure to ensue. Either there is an outburst of disaffection against the mandarins—as recently in Chekeang—growing sometimes into insurrection; or people take to brigandage as a means of livelihood, as seems to be the present case in Shingking. Either result is an indication of low civilisation and imperfect Government. The idea of violence never occurred to the 5,000,000 people who were thrown out of employment in Lancashire by the American war. They knew better, and the English Government and Society being well organised, order was preserved and sufficient relief was forthcoming. The Chinese resort to violence in distress much as they do in dispute, from sheer despair. They are not characteristically turbulent; on the contrary; but they have so small hope of even justice in litigation, or of adequate relief in distress, that they take matters into their own hands.

Take the picture of Shingking as drawn very recently by foreign and native pencils. Our correspondent wrote a few weeks ago, "that the rainfall this year had been so great that the country between Newchwang and Moukden was almost completely submerged, and in some places boats could go across country in any direction. Here and there the water was 7 or 8 feet deep; consequently the crops were ruined in many districts, and very much damaged over the whole province. The result was that brigandage was becoming serious; the robbers were well armed, and sailing about over the country, stopping boats." So serious was the aspect of affairs, that the British residents applied to H. M. Minister for a gunboat to be stationed in the Liu-ho during the winter. The floods have since abated; but brigandage continues, because the cause continues. And now let us see, in the Peking Gazette, what kind of men are they to whom is intrusted the task of governing this district. On the 18th July, the general in command at Zehol reports the suspension of the magistrate of Chao-yang, on the borders of Shingking, for his connivance with a kind of banditti who are called warrant banditti. "The anarchical state of the place was shown by the fact that warrants were issued to any one who was willing to execute them, the district being too wide for the proper constable to do the work. They had consequently become as it were letters of marque—licences to

rob at will, and were actually purchased at the office of the above magistrate!" Truly a charming example this, of the paternal rule for which China is lauded by her sages. The Emperor is the head of the family, and all the mandarins are so many vice-fathers of the people committed to their care; and here is one who makes an income by selling commissions to plunder them. It is fair to say this case is exceptionally bad; but we also remember, on the 31st July, an edict regarding the accumulation of undecided criminal cases in this same province, which helps to show how the functions of government are there fulfilled, and how well fitted are the officials to allay distress and restrain violence among their subjects. Shingking is undoubtedly an exceptional case. It is a poor province, sparsely inhabited, by people less orderly and civilized than most of the provinces of China proper; but, though the mandarins labour under exceptional difficulty, it is obvious from the cases cited that they do not make the best of their task. They have not their districts in hand even under ordinary circumstances, and must be utterly unequal to deal with an emergency.

We are told the authorities are doing their best to suppress the disorder—which means, we presume, that soldiers will be used to quell turbulence that would not exist if China were half as well governed as its literati delight to represent it.

### Summary of News.

The French mail of the 5th, and the English mail of the 22nd August arrived together on the 5th instant, by the P. & O. str. *Sunda*.

The M. M. str. *Donnai*, which was delayed at Galle through an accident to her machinery, arrived to-day.

The American mail of the 1st September arrived on the 6th instant, in the U. S. frigate *Hartford*.

The P. M. str. *Costa Rica*, which had had to put back to Nagasaki with a damaged rudder, arrived on the 7th.

A mail leaves for America on the 12th, by the P. M. str. *Costa Rica*.

The day of departure of the European mails is changed from Saturday to Thursday.

A mail leaves for England to-morrow by the P. & O. str. *Geelong*.

The following telegrams have been received during the week.

The position of affairs in America is steadily improving.

The Plimsoll Commission deprecate any interference with shipping.

Mr. Alabaster is gazetted Consul at Taiwan, vice Swinhoe, transferred to Shanghai.

Cooke's liabilities, given as eight, are asserted to be sixteen millions.

Further advance in the rate of discount expected.

There is an improved feeling at New York. The Treasurer has ceased buying, and has bought altogether twelve millions dollars with goods. A large Bank has suspended at Baltimore. Three Chicago Banks and several unimportant New York houses have failed; uncertainty and stagnation continue.

Gambetta, in his speech, declared that a Republic was inseparable from France. The Government has prohibited its publication.

The Monarchists are active in the hope of a restoration before November.

The trial of Bazaine has commenced.

Growing excitement among political parties in France. The Monarchists are hopeful of a restoration. Chambord shewing a disposition to make concessions. The Republicans are rallying their forces to oppose him in Assembly.

Yelverton has surrendered the Insurgent frigates to the Spanish Government.

The Carlists are discouraged and have evacuated Estella. Prospects considered gloomy.

A meeting of Treaty Consuls was held on the 30th ultimo, when several matters of interest and importance were discussed. We print the minutes of the meeting, and the correspondences referred to.

A meeting of shareholders in the China and Japan Marine Insurance Company was held on Tuesday. The accounts showed a balance in hand on the 30th June, of £70,000 besides £41,000 standing at reserve. The Directors have been disappointed hitherto in recovering the treasure from the wreck of the *Sedan*, but have entered into a new contract which they hope will result more successfully. Discussion took place as to the desirability of paying a dividend in December, under circumstances which are explained in the report. Mr. Drysdale was elected a Director, in the stead of Mr. Ringer who has resigned.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Appin*, on Monday, from Chefoo, were H. E. the British Minister and suite. Mr. Wade intends, we believe, to proceed very shortly to the South. He is accompanied by Mr. Mayers, Chinese Secretary of Legation, the Hon. R. Grosvenor and Mr. Carles.

The Peruvian Envoy to China and Japan, Captain Garcia y Garcia, has also arrived in Shanghai from Japan.

It is hardly necessary to point out an error in one of Reuter's telegrams. It is to Ningpo, that Mr. Swinhoe is transferred, not Shanghai. We hear, however, that he is not likely to take up his appointment, but intends going home on leave. Mr. W. M. Cooper is likely to be placed in charge of Chefoo. We hear also that Mr. Brenan, who has been for some time acting-interpreter at Shanghai, goes home on leave shortly, Mr. J. G. Murray taking up the post.

We give, elsewhere, a report of an official enquiry held on Monday into the loss of the ship *Princess Beatrice*. It will be seen that the loss is attributed solely to the effect of bad weather, and that credit is given to all on board for courage and resolution in the difficult and dangerous situation in which they were placed.



We are requested to thank the community, and more especially the Ladies, of Shanghai, for the prompt and generous liberality with which they responded to the appeal for assistance, made by H.B.M. Consul, on behalf of Captain and Mrs. Tanner and the crew of the *Princess Beatrice*.

We hear that a clause has been introduced into the new English Merchant Shipping Act, providing for the establishment of offices of Registry for shipping at ports elsewhere than in British territory; and that the Board of Trade contemplate advising the constitution of Shanghai as a port of Registry, as requested by our Chamber of Commerce, under its provisions. Mr. W.H. Tapp, at present in charge of the shipping office in H.M. Consulate, goes home shortly, at the request of the Board of Trade, to assist in making the necessary arrangements.

About 120 Volunteers turned out for Monday night's parade, under the command of Captain Cann, including representatives of all arms; and we note a commendable punctuality in the muster. The general idea of the evening's movements was as follows. The Miholoongs and No. 3 Rifle Company marched down Canton Road and took up a position near Probst's Garden—which Nos. 1 and 2 Rifles with the Artillery and Rangers marched down Foochow Road, to attack. Although the moon was full and high, clouds rather obscured it, and it was only possible to discern the movements of the opposing forces by the flashes of the rifles, as either side alternately skirmished, advanced, or retreated. A good deal of sharp fighting and some little entanglement occurred in the close lane between Probst's and Rothwell's Garden. Each party, as usual, claims the victory. The darkness and the lateness of the hour however prevent us from saying more than that some useful experience was had, and the necessity for attending weekly drills occasionally demonstrated. The force reformed on the Defence Creek, shortly before 11, and marched home down the Maloo, headed by the band, whose performance last night merits an extra meed of praise. The spectators were more than equal in number to the Volunteers, and often very much in the way of the latter's movements. We always think it a pity that the interest shown in parades does not take a more practical form. The spectators would look much better, and be infinitely more efficacious, in uniform; and we may venture to say that the Officers, commissioned or non-commissioned, of either Company, will be willing to enroll any who offer themselves as recruits.

We hear that Mr. Glover of the I. M. Customs is expected by the first steamer from Foochow, to take the post of Commissioner, and that Mr. Wright, at present acting here, goes to Foochow.

A short time since Mr. Shinagawa, Japanese Consul, received information that twenty-one of his countrymen had been shipwrecked a little north of the mouth of the Yangtse. He accordingly took measures for their relief, but the messenger whom he had despatched from his office found on his arrival that the distressed seamen were Koreans, whom the local authorities had forwarded on to Peking.

Some interest was caused on Saturday, by a report that the P. & O. str. *Sunda* came up flying the yellow flag; but this was a mistake, which seems to have originated as follows:—The *Sunda* passed Gutzlaff with the French flag (F. mail) at the fore, and signalled, to have telegraphed to Shanghai, to the effect—"Pilot sick, send a pilot," which was misread into—"Sickness, inform Harbour-master," or words to that effect. The P. & O. tender was therefore kept back, while a message was sent to Dr. Jamieson, asking him to go down in her and inspect the ship. Meanwhile, however, a request was sent to Gutzlaff to have the signals repeated, when the message came out as given first above, and the tender was at once despatched.

The P. M. Co.'s str. *Costa Rica*, whose mail matter arrived on Monday by the U. S. frigate *Hartford*, reports having experienced some rough weather after leaving Nagasaki for this port on the 1st instant. She sailed at 5.24 p.m., and shortly afterwards the barometer commenced falling, and very unpleasant weather set in. At 10.15 she passed the island of Kisima, the wind at the time blowing a gale from the N. E. with a heavy sea. On the 2nd, at 4 a.m., the wind increased to a strong gale, and at 8.30 she was hove to, the sea having carried away the rudder chains. A relief tackle was immediately rigged up aft, with which she was steered. At 2.30 p.m., a heavy sea swept away the hurricane deck from the forehatchway forward, washing the standard compass overboard, and staying in the bulwarks, gangways and guards. At 6.30 p.m., the gale moderated, when the rudder head was found to have been twisted off, and the ship was then steered from the lower rudder chains. At 3 a.m. on the 3rd, she commenced to steam back again, and at 9.30 Cape Gotto was reached. Her course was laid for Nagasaki, where she arrived at 8.30 p.m. on the same day. The more necessary repairs having been attended to, the *Costa Rica* again put to sea on Saturday, experiencing fine weather all the way across.

The *Pall Mall* has discovered that a Japanese newspaper has been established in Yeddo. It will probably learn soon, that Foreign Ministers have been admitted to an interview with the Mikado, and that a line of telegraph exists between Shanghai and Nagasaki. Japanese newspapers exist by the dozen. Their origin dates from the last generation, assessing time at the rate at which the Japanese are progressing. We forget the precise date at which the *Mainichi Hirakana Shimbu*, which forms the text of the *Pall Mall* article, was started; so perhaps he may be right, as regards Japan, in saying that "hitherto neither China nor Japan has possessed a newspaper;" the *Hirakana* may have been the first, though the news, in that case, has been rather long in reaching the *Pall Mall* office. As regards China, it is a question of terms. The *Peking Gazette* can perhaps be hardly called a newspaper; the newspapers in Chinese which are published in Hongkong, are not Chinese newspapers in the sense of Chinese enterprise, as are the Japanese publications. The

same objection applied to the Chinese paper which was long issued from the N.-C. Herald office, and does apply to a certain extent to the *Shunpao*, which is published under foreign editorship though filled chiefly by Chinese contributions. A Chinese newspaper proper implies more freedom from Mandarin interference than we expect to see just yet, in China. But the *Shunpao* is, in the meantime, a very good outlet for public opinion under foreign protection, and is teaching the Chinese what a newspaper means.

Our TIENSIN correspondent says the inundation shows no sign of decrease. The Viceroy was about to start on a tour of inspection—of the Taku forts, and the breaches in the River banks.

From SZECHUEN we again have news of the murder of a French Missionary and a native Christian associated with him. M. Hue had just arrived to establish a mission in Ki'en-kiang-hi'en, when a mob set upon and beat him to death. The riot is attributed to the instigation of the Magistrate.

The Peking Gazette of September 16 contains a memorial from the Governor of CHEKEANG, regarding the drought in that province during the early part of the summer. This ruined the first crop of rice; but rain fell opportunely for the second crop, which was we are told plentiful.

HANKOW advices report very little business doing either in imports or in tea. Messrs. Gordon Bros' circular says:—There is no doubt that, during the current year, the greater portion of the trade in manufactured goods at this port has fallen into native hands, the total imports from 1st January to 30th ultimo comparing favourably with last year. The result, however, must have been far from profitable to importers who have purchased their supplies in Shanghai, as they appear to have invariably sold at under rates current in that market, to say nothing of the loss of interest incurred by their granting one to three months' credit on selling to dealers here.—The advices regarding the new Cotton continue favorable, and prices up-country for good staple are said to be Tls. 9.50 a 10 per picul.—Of late tea arrivals, three-fourths have been forwarded to Shanghai, prices being beyond even Russian buyers. Only some 10,000 chests more are expected, and only 500 packages are in stock. Musters shown lately have been inferior, and settlements reported cost about 2d. per lb. over what similar teas sold at in London last season.—Arrivals to date are 47,000 chests under last year's total, and about 82,000 chests short of the entire yield of the previous season.—The total export to date is now 1,523,887-lbs. under that of same date last year, the excess in re-exports remaining at 2,199,280-lbs.

There has been some heavy weather lately in Japan. NAGASAKI was visited by a severe storm on the 7th inst., which did considerable damage; and a heavy gale is reported from Hiroco on the 22nd ulto. Particulars will be found on another page. The only news from YOKOHAMA is that Admiral Shadwell and the English fleet are expected to return from the Amoor this month.

## Editorial Selections.

### THE WOOSUNG BAR.

As we noticed some time ago, the changes at the mouth of the Woosung river are assuming an importance to which it would be folly to continue to shut our eyes. Something in fact must be done, and that quickly. So long as it was a moot point whether or not the bar was really silting up, it might have been urged that the increased size of the steamers frequenting Shanghai was, at bottom, the origin of the complaints which have been urged of late years; but facts are too strong to admit of this rejoinder, and for better or worse Shanghai must make up its mind to look upon the silting of the Woosung bar as a matter of fact. The strongest proof which can be adduced of this unpleasant fact, may be drawn from the experience of the S. S. N. Co.'s boats navigating the Yangtze. It is only within the last year, we believe, that any of their boats have had occasion to lie at Woosung waiting for water to cross. Within the last two months, it has become necessary so to arrange their time that they shall not arrive at Woosung at low water. Even shallow draft boats, like the *Hivado*, which have proved themselves capable of navigating the Yangtze in the depth of winter, have now to exercise caution in approaching the bar. During the last spring tides, we are informed by a credible authority, that no more than 8½ feet was to be found at low water; and on this draft the *Hivado*, the lightest draft steamer on the river, carrying a light cargo, found difficulty in crossing on her last voyage. As we have before this stated, the matter is a simple one. There are no very peculiar circumstances attaching to the Woosung bar. The river, loaded with mud from the Yangtze, expands to a width nearly double what it is above and below, and in consequence a retardation of the current, and a consequent deposition of matter held in suspension, takes place. Two remedies suggest themselves to the practical engineer, and both of these fortunately are capable of concomitant application. The one—the removal of the soil thrown down in the fairway; the other—the narrowing of the fairway to its uniform width. That changes of an important nature are proceeding outside the river Hwangpoo, we are well aware, but these affect but slightly the question of the Inner Bar, which may safely be treated *per se*. While it might be the height of folly to attempt to rule the Yangtze, it is not flattering to the professional skill at the disposal of the Chinese Government, that no attempt has been made to regulate the course of the Hwangpoo. The time lost in arguing on the larger matter might, with better result, have been made use of to initiate the smaller work. All experience goes to prove that the inner bar may be successfully dredged to a

greater depth than at present, and even a foot extra depth would be hailed with satisfaction. While those charged with the work have been talking, nothing has been done, and the Woosung bar is becoming more and more troublesome. If some intelligent system, even of taking care of what we have, had been instituted, the river might perhaps have been left to itself; but wharf has been added to wharf, jetty to jetty, apparently without rule, and certainly to the diminution of the power of the river. Meanwhile the natural conservators of the river have stood aloof; and, it is more than hinted, have viewed the result with inward satisfaction. We are almost tired of reiterating that this is a peculiarly local matter. No one knows where the shoe pinches so well as the sufferers—the Shanghai shipping interest. Elsewhere such matters are entrusted to local boards; why should Shanghai be an exception?

### ASSAYING IN SHANGHAI.

It seems extraordinary that, with the increase of banking facilities in Shanghai, some arrangement has not been made for a public assay. Year by year the capital necessary to carry on trade is being concentrated in a few hands, and the checks which formerly existed are being relaxed. In the old days, when each house had its own treasury and laid down its own sycee, the subdivision of interest secured a fair standard. Now, however, that the foreign banks have attracted to their own strong rooms nearly all the sycee required for carrying on the foreign trade, the old checks are becoming of less value, and the opportunities offered for debasement on a large scale, greatly increased. It seems strange, but is nevertheless the case, that no test of his fitness for the post is required of the European whose business it is to tally the stock of sycee. So many "shoes" are counted out in the morning, and in the afternoon, but of their marks or quality the cashier has no knowledge. It is true that this system has gone on for many years, and that few instances have occurred of downright swindling by the native subordinates. One or two to which it may be scarcely necessary to draw more particularly the attention of our readers have, however, happened; and it is well, seeing the possibility of loss, that those interested should look to it. But there is a danger of another sort to which the system, or want of system, now adopted readily lends itself, and that is the gradual deterioration of the general stock of sycee. That this is no imaginary evil we may learn from the experience of Hankow, where some seven years ago it was suddenly discovered that all the sycee in the place had become so debased, that the Chinese elsewhere refused to take it in payment. Much inconvenience and a good deal of

loss was the result, and though the difficulty was partially got over by the establishment of an official Kungkoo, it was long before Hankow sycee was regarded otherwise than with suspicion. There is a native Kungkoo in Shanghai, which does its work probably as well as any purely Chinese establishment can be expected to do; but it has always struck us that the time has fully arrived for some alteration to be effected. In the days of high exchange, when silver was being imported in large quantities, there was little inconvenience so long as the merchant could get rid of his sycee to the ordinary native trader. But the course of trade has now assumed a different aspect, and it may generally be predicted that, at some time or other during the year, exchange will have fallen to such a low mark that sycee, if at all approaching the nominal standard, may be exported to advantage, thereby considerably easing the course of trade. Now it will scarcely be credited that Shanghai, with a foreign trade amounting to some twenty millions sterling a year, possesses no better means for rectifying its currency than the native Kungkoo. As to what this Kungkoo is, we will quote an article originally published in the *Supreme Court and Consular Gazette* for February 6, 1869. "Who or what is this *Kung-ku*? whence does it derive its authority? what are its qualifications to act as judge? It appears that the person charged with the assaying of specie is chosen by the native bankers, and is selected on account of his known honesty, and his presumed ability to distinguish between one quality of silver and another. The appointment receives official confirmation, but the mandarins do not in any wise interfere in the working of it. But the strangest circumstance connected with it is, that although the foreign bankers and merchants have so large an interest in the affair, they neither care nor are consulted about it."—"We are not aware of anything to hinder the Kungku from unjustly appraising money sent to it from either foreign or native hongs. We know of no material check imposed upon it in its arbitrary valuation. We have good reason to doubt that its valuation of money presented to it by a high native official would be the same as if sent in by a private individual. And our doubt is based on this fact, that on several occasions mandarin money has been drawn in Shanghai, and subsequently submitted to a bank, with the invariable result of being accounted less in value than the sum the shoes were supposed to represent; while on the other hand, upon every occasion when money drawn in the same way was presented by the mandarins for valuation, full credit was given for the entire amount represented by the silver." But it is not alone that foreigners can have no confidence in the working of such an office, but that, were the Kungkoo master actuated by the most profound principles of pro-

bity and honour, his assay, conducted on the crudest principles, cannot be depended on. The continual charges and deductions, the shroffage, and losses in paying out sycee, are all so many taxes on the trade of the port, directly produced by the uncertainty of assay. To protect himself, the banker has to use his utmost endeavours to take in sycee at the lowest and pay it out at the highest figure, the difference being really a rude kind of insurance against possible loss. That these losses do frequently occur, we believe to be the case, and it must be remembered that eventually they must be borne directly by the bank or become the cause of an unauthorised and oppressive tax on business. We have often had occasion to speak of the manner in which the public of Shanghai are victimised in the way of dollars, but this is only a phase, and a comparatively light one, of the larger question. The remedy, we repeat, lies with the foreign banks, and we should be surprised, should they continue to disregard it, if the loss now distributed over the trade of the port, does not some day fall heavily on themselves.

#### REVIEW.

Kinso Shiriaku. A History of Japan from 1853 to 1869, translated from the Japanese by E. M. Satow, Esq., &c.

The above is the title of a very suggestive work of some 148 pages, containing a record of the strange revolution which has taken place in Japan as seen from a native point of view. Though technically anonymous, the book points to Yamaguchi Uji as its author, an officer formerly an official in the foreign department of the Shoguns, and now in the Education department. The author has thus had the opportunity of access to public documents, and the result as Mr. Satow puts it is an impartial and authentic history of events. The work lays no claim to literary merit, being avowedly only a bald record of events written in the terse style of the Chinese annals, and refraining from comment on the topics referred to. The author says in his preface: "This compilation commences with the arrival of the American squadron in 1853, and ends with the taking of Hakodate in 1869. I have found slight discrepancies in the various accounts of the period which I have seen, and have endeavoured to arrive at the truth by consulting them impartially. I have no doubt, however, that more learned persons than myself will be able to discover mistakes and obscurities in what I have put together in this way, and I shall be grateful for their suggestions." Mr. Satow has annotated the work where amendments as to facts seemed necessary, and the small number of these is a testimony so far in support of the authenticity of the narrative. The column begins directly with an account of the state of excitement into which the Government of the country was thrown by the arrival of Commodore Perry's Squadron. "In those days," says the annalist, "all classes of the nation were so accustomed to a peaceful and

enjoyable existence, that the suddenness of the event caused great excitement." The Government could not make up its mind what to do. It would have liked to resist, but was not in a state of readiness; at its request therefore Commodore Perry retired, promising to return with the new year (1854) for a reply. Meanwhile the Russians were endeavouring to open negotiations with regard to the boundary line between themselves and Japan, and the Dutch seem to have likewise been in the field, for they shortly afterwards made a convention similar to that of the Americans. What the Government of Japan in those days was, is too well known to need repetition: The Mikado was the nominal, the Shogun apparently the actual, head of the State. Still the balance of power was not definitely settled, and a strong party was desirous of increasing the power of the former, and reducing the respect paid to the Shogun. All through the events which followed on the opening of the ports in accordance with the treaties of 1858, the alternations in the power of the two parties may be noticed. The Shogun's party, more intimately acquainted with the working of the government, were the first to perceive the impossibility of maintaining the exclusive policy of the past two centuries. They accordingly hastened to make a treaty without the necessary constitutional formalities of obtaining the previous directions of the Mikado; alleging, on sending it up for his sanction, that they were compelled to act, in view of the events then taking place in China, where the English and French, despairing of a peaceful settlement of their complaints, had gone to war with the Emperor, and seriously crippled the resources of China. While for a time this bold act had the effect of increasing the power of the Shogun, it on the other hand afforded a watchword for the discontented classes. The cry arose of: "expel the foreigners and down with the Shogun." So that the supporters of the old regime became for a time united with the discontented and restless spirits of the country. The long series of political murders, and the inability of the government of the Shogun to protect foreign residents was thus mainly accounted for. The two factions however at last became so thoroughly opposed, that it seemed impossible to preserve the peace any longer, and civil war was the result. It became then necessary that the advisers of the Mikado should put forward some definite policy. Choshu and Satsuma, from being deadly enemies, became allies. Both had old sores to arrange with the Shogun, and both had learned the strength of foreign powers. The constitutional party had meanwhile been so far victorious that the advisers of the Shogun had consented to his visiting regularly the Court of the Mikado. On his second visit, the Mikado's Minister addressed him as follows: "We are not in favour of a hasty and ill-considered attempt to expel the barbarians, but Fujiwara no Saneyoshi and others, wilfully blind to the actual condition of affairs in the Empire, have misrepresented Our Will, have proclaimed the expulsion

of the barbarians without being properly authorized to do so, and have stirred up war against the Bakufu" (the Shogun's Government.) The writer adds "By speaking thus, after having previously proclaimed the expulsion of the barbarians, the Court brought on itself the reproach of inconsistency." A *rapprochement* between the Court and the Government of the Shogun was now attempted. The Shogun yielded many points of etiquette. The Shogun and the Daimios were to present themselves at Kioto and pay tribute there, and in return the Court gave authority to the Shogun to punish Choshu and the allied nobles then contumacious, owing apparently to the Shogun having adroitly led the Mikado to suspect Choshu's intentions towards himself. Choshu memorialised the Mikado for a restoration, but being unsuccessful took up arms and attacked Kioto. His forces however were unsuccessful. Choshu, by his imprudent conduct in attempting to close against foreigners the Straits of Simonosaki, had incurred their enmity, and they determined to forestall the Shogun in punishing his conduct. The course of events as above stated, led Satsuma to make proposals to Choshu. It was evident from other events that the Government of the Shogun was rapidly collapsing, and these two determined to support the Mikado. The event was an armed contest resulting in the downfall of the Shogunate, and the re-establishment of the Mikado as actual as well as nominal sovereign. The book throws much light on the causes which have influenced the present revolution in Japan, and affords curious insight into the relations existing between the Government and Foreign Powers. It would be a vain attempt to make a resumé of a book so condensed, and we have therefore confined ourselves to the foregoing very inadequate sketch, of what must be looked upon as a revolution unique in Asiatic annals.

#### Outports.

##### TIENTSIN.

On Sunday the 28th instant, H. M.'s Minister and suite arrived here from Peking; and on the following day at 11 a.m. Mr. Wade left in H. M.'s gun-vessel *Curlew* for Chefoo. After a short stay there he will proceed on to Shanghai.—No stirring news current either here or at Peking in the Consular, political, or diplomatic world, except that Herr Arendt, who has been acting as German Consul here for some years past, to-day notified that he has given over charge of the Consulate to Mr. C. Machers, Russian Consul-General, who will attend to the business of the German Consulate until further notice.—The weather is now cool and pleasant. The thermometer fell during last night to 54° Fahrenheit; and we heard the cry of wild geese as they were passing over this place to the south with yesterday's northerly storm. The waters in the west plain appear the same, no decrease in height being visible.

29th September.

It is the talk in the yamens here to-day, that the Viceroy will start from this anchorage on the morning of the 6th instant, in the gunboat *Chinhai*, for an inspection



of the Taku and Peitang forts; and that he expects to return to Tientsin on the evening of the 9th instant. After staying in Tientsin for a day, he will leave on the 11th instant, for an inspection of the gaps in the Yungting and other rivers. Later, he will proceed on to Paoting. The gunboat *Tsaoukeang* returned to this port yesternight. On her way up the river, she ran into the steamer *Haining* and, being a wooden boat, while the *Haining* is an iron one, did herself a great deal of damage.—The weather is fine and cool. The thermometer at night goes down to 54° Fahrenheit.

\* \* \*

3rd October, 1873.

## SZECHUEN.

Once again, in the province of Szechuen, a Roman Catholic French Missionary has been murdered, though he was provided with a passport from Peking in perfectly good order.

The Revd. Père Hue, accompanied by a native priest named Ta'y, went to the city of *K'ien-kiang-hi'en* with the intention of taking possession of a small house bought with the express permission of the high authorities of the province, superior to the local mandarin, who himself, seemingly acquiescing in the project, had previously informed the missionaries that nothing hindered their entering his territory.

This mandarin, named Kou, has always shown a spirit of violent hate against foreigners and ill-will to Christians, whom, in spite of the Imperial edicts which generally he did not post up, he had constantly refused hitherto to admit within the limits of his subprefecture. As to the city people, they were all most peaceful and showing a good spirit towards the missionaries, whom they had oftentimes before invited to come and reside amongst them.

Suddenly, on the 5th of September, the residence of the two missionaries is invaded by a mob, who, rushing upon them, dragged them along the street, beating and wounding them till they had in their hands but two dead bodies. Naturally the mandarin *Kou*, to whom suspicion points strongly as the author of the riot, stopped quietly in his Yamen throughout, and did not attempt to restrain the outbreak. Is it to be hoped that the Foreign Legations will at last join in a common understanding to put an end to so frequent, so illegal, and so abominable crimes? There is open to them a very simple and, moreover, a very legal way, and one almost in conformity with the Chinese regulation. That is, to make only responsible for such crimes the mandarins of the place and the chiefs of the municipality (two powers who, united, are sovereign in China and do as they like), and never accept in their stead the poor misled people who do nothing but comply with their mandate. Will M. Hue be the last victim of Chinese perfidy? Or will, in the future, as has happened three times during the last eight years, a petty mandarin—nay, a private person—be allowed to violate with impunity the most solemn treaties and to butcher inoffensive and peaceable missionaries?

## HONGKONG.

There is little news from Hongkong. The "Amateur Sinologue" discussion is occupying a good deal of attention. The *Mail* notices that Commander Patterson, R.N., has left for Singapore to rejoin his ship the *Avon*, his place as Acting Commodore being taken by Commander Leet, R.N., till now in command of the *Thistle*; and that Admiral Jenkins, U.S.N., will retire in December, his time of service being up.—The form of declaration used in the Courts of Justice is to be re-translated and simplified, a step in the right direction, as the translation now used is too difficult to be

understood by a large majority of the witnesses.—The *Daily Press* says a report was made to the Presiding Magistrate the other day by a boatwoman, that a girl under her care, 12 years of age, had fallen overboard from her boat, in the vicinity of H. M. S. *Princess Charlotte*, in the forenoon, through the snapping of the binders in the scull oar she was using. The woman said she had made no report to the police, and she only came to Court to make the report, because she was afraid the relatives of the deceased would give her trouble.—Two European constables of the last batch from England have sent in their resignations, on the ground that they had made repeated complaints and no notice had been taken of them. An enquiry has been instituted by order of H. E. the Governor.—The *Mail* learns that the history of the Franco-Prussian War, written in Chinese by the eminent Chinese scholar Wong Taou, has passed through the press of the Chinese Printing and Publishing Company, and that it is now in the hands of the bookbinders. The work is in fourteen volumes, bound into eight books, and contains about 860,000 characters. As far as we can learn, the book is likely to be very popular, judging from the number of eager applicants to become possessed of it, the demand being so great that a register has been opened to record the orders. The publication price of the book is \$4 a copy for white paper and \$3 for brown paper. The number printed is 1000, and a good portion of them have been already secured. The book is chiefly compiled from newspaper reports, which have been translated.—The *Times* reports that a Portuguese constable was fired at and wounded by a Chinaman, on Friday night last, at Macao. The culprit afterwards jumped into the water and swam away; boats were out all night in search, but he was not captured. The steamer was detained some little time, to allow the authorities to search the vessel.—The Spanish Amateurs gave a satisfactory performance at the Lusitano Theatre on the 23rd.—The *Daily Press* mentions that Mr. Gideon Nye has delivered a second lecture under the title of "Peking, the Goal," which forms a complement to the excellent lecture published a short time back, and gives the testimony of an eye-witness to the events during one of the most interesting periods connected with the history of Foreign relations with China, that of the first Chinese war.—The *China Mail* understands that Archdeacon Gray proposes taking a run home in December next, and that his admirers are intending to present him with some souvenir of their esteem, on his leaving Canton.—The *Mail* reviews favourably the "Retrospect of Affairs in China," lately published from the North-China Herald Office. It suggests that the addition of an index would make it twice as useful, we admit it, but conceive the reviewer has hardly considered the labour of indexing such a work.

## NAGASAKI.

Nagasaki was visited by a heavy storm on the 2nd instant, during which considerable damage was done, though not, fortunately, of a very serious nature. We reprint from the *Gazette* a narrative of the occurrence. An interesting marriage took place at the British Consulate, on the 3rd instant. A Japanese girl of 16 summers named Owayi Isobi, was married to Beng Teck, a Chinaman, who was born, educated, and became a British subject at Singapore, and was therefore married under the British law. This is the first marriage of a Japanese according to the European ceremony, in this city; and so far as we are informed the first case of the kind in Japan. The friends of the girl obtained a permit for the marriage from the Government at Yedo.

The *Gazette* mentions the arrival of the U. S. S. *Yantic* from Yokohama on the

22nd instant. She was to leave shortly for Shanghai, and proceed thence probably to the Philippine Islands, and winter in the neighbourhood of Singapore.—A court-martial was held on board the *Hartford*, on the 24th inst. Judgment was passed on four marines and two sailors, who were tried and condemned for the crime of desertion.—Invitations to a dance on board the U. S. flag ship *Hartford* on the afternoon of Thursday last, were issued on behalf of Admiral Jenkins during the week, to a numerous circle of the residents, and a large number responded to them. The dancing was kept up until 7 p.m., when the assembled guests took their departure. On the previous evening the Band entertained the public on shore.—The French corvette *La Belliqueuse* left for Yokohama on the 24th instant. It is rumored that the French fleet is soon to make Nagasaki its Naval Station.—The *Express* remarks that the Chinese Merchants' Steamship Company have extended their scope of operations to Yokohama. The steamer *Aden* continued her voyage to that port.—Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt on Sunday last; the second one at 12.45 p.m., its duration was about five seconds only. An Autumn Regatta is likely to be held.—Quarantine regulations have been framed by the Japanese Government, and are about to be promulgated.

## HIOGO.

A heavy gale was experienced on the 22nd. The *Hiogo News* gives the following description:—At sunset on Sunday evening, the sky had a very angry appearance, but there was hardly a breath of wind till some time after midnight, when the banging of door and window shutters gave notice to the more wakeful among the community, that a change had taken place. Little or no rain fell in Kobe, but the gale continued with such violence all through Monday, that the departure of the steamer *Aden* for Yokohama was delayed more than twenty-four hours; a boat from the barque *Westbury*, which arrived in the offing in the morning from London, tried to make Kobe harbor but was obliged to go into Hiogo, and the *Taiting*, coming down from Osaka, lost some sails; a junk was swamped in the offing, but the crew of three men were saved by a comprador's boat belonging to Messrs. Domoney & Co.; and the *Budji-maru*, on her way down from Osaka, saved two men from a fishing boat which had shipped a quantity of water and then upset. The *Columbine* picked up two men from a junk, bottom upwards, between here and Osaka, and a sendo, who went off in a sampan to a pilot cutter which had broken adrift, has not been heard of since. A typhoon which has occurred at Shidzuoka has blown down the telegraph wires. The line was again, however, in working order on the 27th. On shore the worst accident we have seen has befallen the Union Protestant Church. It was only the other day that the present roof was finished, and the community congratulated on the possession at last of a building which was out of debt, and likely to last, without much fear of accidents happening to it, for some time to come; but the windows were not shut on Monday night, and the wind blowing in at those on the North side, lifted up a great part of the opposite side of the roof, which is now more or less of a wreck throughout great part of its length, some of the sheets of zinc having been entirely blown off and many others loosened and twisted out of shape.

The same paper notes the arrival from Yokohama of Senor Garcia y Garcia, Peruvian Envoy, and believes he will proceed to China, with a view to the negotiation of a treaty of friendship and commerce with that Power.—A large native fair is in progress, and seems characterised by much the same mixture of amusement and business, as similar gatherings at home.

## YOKOHAMA.

Mr. Wilkin has been elected Chairman, and Mr. Winstanly Vice-Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. Goods traffic on the railway to Yeddo has been opened.—A further step has been taken in supersession of payments to and by Government, in kind. The allowance hitherto granted to members of the Imperial family in rice, will be discontinued, and the pensions paid in dollars.—It is stated that it is the intention of the Government to abolish the Shoshas, or great trading corporations, which have a virtual monopoly of mercantile negotiations, and to establish National and Joint Stock Banks at the great centres of commerce.—A case of some interest to the commercial world is being tried in Yokohama. The plaintiff (who holds a Power of Attorney to sign "per pro,") had signed the name of the firm, for which he was dismissed, and he now brings his action for damages for wrongful dismissal. Judgment reserved.—H. M. S. *Cadmus* arrived from the Russian settlements in the North on the 16th instant, and brings news that the English Admiral and squadron may be expected in the beginning of October.

## Peking Gazettes.

## ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

Sept. 13th.—Edict. (1) Those officers of the Board of Punishment who had audience this day as being sixty-five years old and upwards, are disposed of variously, —transferred to other less onerous posts or sent home to their native place.

(2) Memorial from Wang Wên-shao 王文韶 Governor of Hunan. This recommends to the Throne for a commemorative tablet, the heroically chaste conduct of the widow of Wu Lin, a son of the Treasurer of Hunan. She was only 27. She took her husband's death so much to heart that at first she tried to starve herself to death. She was dissuaded from this, but remained rigid and sleepless day and night nevertheless. When the coffin was to be taken to the native place, she asked to accompany it, and on its arrival there took an oath that she would follow her husband in death, praying her friends not to withstand her. She died in eleven days by starving herself,—five months from her widowhood.—Rescript: Accorded. Let the Board of Civil Office take note.

(3) Chang-shun hands in a list of letter-cases, memorial-wrappers, and present-boxes for use at Imperial Audiences, which he has taken delivery of and reverently placed in safe and secret custody, in obedience to H. I. M.'s wishes, signified through the Grand Council.—Rescript: Noted.

(4) Wang Wên-shao reports for degradation or dismissal sundry officers of the Camp at Ning-hsiang Hsien (30 or 40 miles south of the Tung-tung Lake) for siding with the soldiers in an emeute for back pay, or for not suppressing the riot. Last year the military chest was about a million of Taels in arrear for the whole Province, and promissory notes were given to this amount, payable in instalments at the monthly paydays this year. Governor Wang was at the time travelling at the other end of the Province, at Yuen-chow [else he would be degraded for this.] He states that circumstances still require camps to be kept up in this Province,—military discipline must therefore be sternly administered. The soldiers in this instance were disbanded and dispersed without further accident.—Rescript: Arrangements approved. Let the Board take note.

(5) From the same (enclosure). Reporting that the Admiral of the Yang-tze, Li Chang-mow, has on certain days in the 4th and 5th moons inspected stations on

the Tungting Lake, and afterwards held a consultation with the writer at Chang-sha, the Provincial Capital. The Admiral is bound to distribute his time equally between the Upper and Lower Yang-tze, and to report himself to the Provincial Governors.—Rescript: Noted.

Sept. 14th.—Edict. (1) A temporary appointment. (2) The Board of Rites begs that a day be named for the change from Summer to Winter caps. The 16th October is hereby fixed for that change.

(3) Memorial. Yang Ch'ang-hsün, Governor of Chekiang, prays that grain tribute upon thirty-seven odd *mow* may be remitted. This is the space covered by the site of the great temple for containing shrines and commemorative tablets for those who distinguished themselves during the disturbed times of the Taeping. The ground cost 12,000 strings of cash, the buildings were begun in 1871, and finished in fifteen months, costing with the utensils about \$24,000. These expenses were met from the general fund subscribed in the Province for the restoration of public buildings.—Rescript: Let the Boards concerned report on this.

(4) From the same. Reports for promotions and honourable mention several officers who succeeded in catching some thirty robbers of a band that had been infesting the districts between Hoochow and Kia-shing.—Rescript: Granted as prayed. Let the Board take note.

(5) From the same. Reporting a change in the holder of a magistracy.

Sept. 15th.—Edict. (1) A long list of officials whose degradation or dismissal is called for by the Viceroy and Governor of Fukhien. Some are ordered to seek employment in other Provinces. The offences mentioned are incapacity, being generally disliked, delay of justice, levying an illegal fine, failure to catch culprits, and failure to keep their own relatives in order.

(2) Appointing a High Commission for an appeal case.

(3) Memorial from the Government of Kirin reporting the fire at Alchuku. [Quoted in a recent Edict. Such another disaster, but not including government buildings, occurred in 1806.]

Sept. 16th.—(1) A Gazette of minor changes. (2) Ying-yuan (Head of the Censorate, and General of the Nine Gates) is appointed superintendent of the Tsung-wên-mên,—Ngên-ch'êng to be his second-in-command.

(3) Memorial from Yang Ch'ang-hsün, Governor of Chekiang. He has already in the 5th moon reported the drought that has prevailed;—the 6th moon also continued rainless for the most part. He then prayed for rain, and it did come on the 29th and 30th July and again on the 3rd and 5th August, but not sufficiently to do much good, for it was absorbed immediately by the thirsty ground. Wenchow is the only district that has not suffered. Hangchow, Kia-hing, Hoochow, Ningpo, Shaohing, Taichow, Kin-hua, Ken-chow, Yen-chow and Ch'u-chow have all suffered in their several degrees. Ningpo and Shaohing may save their crops by a late rain. In Kin-hua and the three following places, miscellaneous crops had to be sown instead of rice. Kiahing, Hangchow and Hoochow, although made as it were expressly to grow rice, cannot bear that crop from the long drought. The Summer rains were very few, water in the rivers is too low, and it is impossible to keep the fields moist by the pumps. The unbanked canals and small streamlets are all dried up. Autumnal rains may avert calamity from us. The people are quiet at present. The Governor will again pray for rain. He will also urge the farmers to make greater use of their water-wheels &c. In the Autumn he will send officers to report on the state of the country.—Rescript: Noted.

(4) The Governor of Jehol reports the

arrest of four out of a band of eight highway robbers, their confessions, and their sentence to execution. The Imperial sanction is required before the latter can take place.—Rescript: Let the Board of Punishment report quickly on this.

Sept. 17th.—(1) Edict. On repairs to the Tombs. (2) Gazette of Literary Instructors.

(3) Memorial by the Government at Kirin reporting the fire at Ngémuhósol. [Already quoted in an Edict in which H. I. M. recorded his extreme detestation of the officer in charge.]

(4) The Viceroy at Fuhchow reports on the present value of the official services of Chiang Ch'ang-kuei, General of the Land Forces (Chinese Division) in that Province. Chiang is too old to compass his duties now. His abilities were never very brilliant, and they are so impaired by age that he cannot inspire respect. He cannot conduct a review with proper discipline, so that his subordinates are getting very loose.—Rescript: Under consideration. [The Edict superseding Chiang has already appeared, on the 3rd Sept.]

(5) The Brigadier (Manchu) of Kiukiang reports his arrival at his post, and tenders humble thanks for his appointment.—Rescript: Noted.

Sept. 18th.—Edict (1). Pao-hsün, a Vice President of the Board of War, lately appointed Chief Minister at Lhasa, reports his continued sickness, and requests permission to vacate his appointments and return home to his Banner. This is now granted. Ngén-lin, at present in charge there, is advanced to the rank of Fu T'ung. When the Minister who is finally to take the post arrives, Ngén-lin will escort Hupilohan of Chéputsunantpa to Urga and thence return to Peking. [Pao-hsün, in a memorial in 26th August Gazette, reported his stay in Shensi on account of illness. The journey to Tibet was probably too much for him, even in prospect.]

(2) Memorial from Tu-hsing-a and Yich'ing, requesting that a lucky day be chosen for restoring Ancestral tablets to their places.—[Edict in Sept. 8th.]

(3) (4) and (5) Li Han-chang, Viceroy of Hukuang, reports deaths and changes in his military.

(4) The Viceroy, Li Tsung-hsi, and Governor of Kiangsu, Chang Shu-shêng, join in praying that a military officer (but-ton of the 3rd grade) in the latter's command, may be deprived of office for his better examination by torture. This officer engaged as a nurse to his children one of his soldiers' wives, and then desired to take her as concubine. This pollutes the fountains of respect for the gradations of rank.—Rescript: Let him be cashiered at once and examined according to law. Let the Board take note.

Sept. 19th.—Edict (1). The Board of Rites has recommended that sacrifice be made in various places to commemorate the General Pardon [pronounced at the Emperor's ascending the throne, Feb. 26th.] We have this day caused a list of officers for this duty to be drawn out by Grand Council. We must ask how it comes that the Board of Rites is so very much after the time in making this recommendation, the General Pardon having taken place long ago. This is very dilatory, and we hereby administer rebuke to the High Officers of that Board.

(2) The Vice-Presidentship of the Board of War [vacated by Pao-hsün] is conferred on Ngén-ling (a principal Censor).

(3) Yü-liang is appointed Fu T'ung of the Chinese Division of the White Banner, [Vice-Pao-hsün.]

(4) The Censor Chang-yün, in a memorial, prays that thorough investigation be made into the cases of the recipients of the bounty lately granted for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in Chihli. We lately, at the prayer of the Mayor of Peking, directed 800 piculs of rice to be set

apart for those sufferers. We also issued an edict directing that a sum of three or four thousand Taels be diverted from the Likin, Maritime Customs, and Salt Revenues of the Provinces to the East and South, instructing the Viceroy of Chihli to find funds in the meantime, our intention being to make our bounty substantial and thorough. The Censor points out that, without careful personal enquiry in the distribution, there is no means of guarding against pretence and fraud. We therefore direct the Viceroy of Chihli and the Mayor of Peking to send out orders to all the magistrates to pick out honorable, trustworthy persons from among the gentry, who shall make careful inquiry before granting the bounty, and that notice to this effect be printed on a yellow broadsheet and sent everywhere. The magistrates and gentry will be severely punished if there is any fraud.

(5) Shao Heng-yü, Governor of Shensi, prays leave to detain further two officers who should present themselves for approval at Court, having filled their offices for the legal term. They are however so much needed where they are, on the borders of of Kansu, whence robber-bands are in the habit of making incursions, that it is prayed that they may continue in their posts. The slightest relaxation would be ruinous, and there is no one to supply their places, equally experienced. The same is asked for another officer who since 1862 has been sleeplessly vigilant at hunting up brigands.—Rescript: Granted, Let the Board of Civil office take note.

(6) From the same (Enclosure). The Magistrate of Ch'ou-chih Hsien has reported having captured Kuan-érh, alias Kuan-yen 管彦, who founded a religion and invited followers, but who committed adultery with the betrothed of one Ch'én Kuan-shêng, and conspired with her for the latter's death. The misguided people were surrounded by the soldiers and many were slain, the women-followers making away with themselves by poison. Their books, insignia, and objects of worship have been taken. There is a picture figuring Lü-tsu-tā-mo 呂祖達摩, who is a local object of worship, a proper spirit, but there is a very miscellaneous assemblage besides. Their books all persuade towards doing good, towards praying against calamity and for benefits, in fact about the minor virtues, and without anything perverse, unlawful, lying, or cursing. It appears that Kuan-érh, with four others, banded themselves together as brothers, and bought a house at An-chia-chai where they set up a scholar's hall, with the picture of Lü-tsu-tā-mo in it, and they printed some old Thibetan prayer-scrolls. They gave forth that by fasting, and reciting the prayers, calamity could certainly be averted, and happiness obtained such as makes it peaceful for them after death.

About 31 (21 of whom are dead) joined the religion, making presents to the leader, of value from 500 to 2,000 cash each. These assembled at the hall, lived on fasting diet, and revered the spirit. Kuan-érh recited the prayer-scrolls, but the rest had not learned them sufficiently. The meeting then broke up. Then occurred the intrigue with Ch'én's betrothed. The magistrate coming to hear of it sent to arrest Kuan-érh, and he, fearing punishment, deluded his followers into a trip among the hills on the pretence of worshipping Buddha. A friend was at the same time sent to get the small pennons used in the neighbouring villages in their processions, while Kuan-érh distributed bamboos, knives and spears among the party. The magistrate surrounded them with his soldiers. Kuan-érh and others were killed.

The memorialist then proceeds to apportion the legal guilt among the survivors, the punishment ranging from death to the cangue. He also strongly recommends the magistrate for his energy and success.—Rescript. Noted.

## Public Meetings.

### THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The seventh half-yearly meeting of Shareholders in the China and Japan Marine Insurance Company was held on Tuesday, the 7th instant. Present:—Messrs. R. W. Little, Chairman; T. M. Drysdale, C. Emil Bade, Directors; W. Schmidt, Secretary; and C. A. L. Dunn, J. Macgregor, F. A. Groom, F. Carnie, A. Morton, W. Mitchell, R. E. Wainwright, C. Cromie, J. Wilson, P. Robertson, A. J. Little, H. Detmering and Tin Tai, representing 1,229 shares,

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting; and minutes of last meeting, which were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN said he had remarked at last meeting that, though the Company had a very disastrous year with losses, it would have been worse for them if their business had also shown a falling off, which it had not done. They would see however by the Report and Accounts for the half-year to 30th June, that business had fallen off as compared with former years. They would observe that the accounts showed a balance carried forward on 30th June of Tls. 70,131.25, beyond the capital and reserve fund, which, all things considered, was not unsatisfactory. The estimated receipts during the three months just past were Tls. 64,000, out of which when the Report was printed Tls. 54,000 had to be allowed for losses, a sum which it was thought would cover everything. Unfortunately, however, they had only that morning received intimation of a fresh loss of Tls. 4,000 to Tls. 5,000, on a Calcutta steamer, the *Agra*, lost in Galle harbour. It was of course much to be regretted that there was a falling off in their business, but it was no doubt to some extent owing to the depression which, as they all knew, prevailed in China generally; and other Offices had no doubt suffered more or less in the same way. But the chief reason of the falling off was the Company's inability to pay any bonus to contributors last year. Had it not been for the deficiency brought forward from last year, and which the Directors hoped to be able to more than cover by salvage from the *Sedan*, the accounts would now have shown a better result by some Tls. 18,000. The salvage operations however had been so far unsuccessful, and the Telegraph Company had thrown up the case as impracticable. But luckily since then a private firm, Messrs. Boyd & Co., came forward and undertook the business, and it was improbable that they would have entered on it unless there were reasonable prospects of eventually carrying it out successfully. Meanwhile the Company had the deficiency of Tls. 18,000 from last year to cover, and the Directors had given the question of how this deficiency should be met their earnest consideration. Practically they ought not to have paid an interest dividend to 30th June, and to make up for that to contributors of business, they ought not to pay any at 31st December; it was important that they should satisfy their contributors, else they would not do a good business. But by the deed of settlement they were bound to pay a dividend whether they were making profits or not;—it was never considered that the Company should make losses. If the shareholders agreed that it was not advisable to pay the next interest dividend due, then an extraordinary meeting must be called, after six weeks notice, to sanction the course. All they could do now was to hear the opinion of the shareholders upon the proposal; and the minutes of last general meeting had been read in order to remind them that one of their number, Mr. Young, had then asked how they intended to cover their deficiency,

and suggested that the dividend to 30th June should not be paid. It seemed to the Directors that was now the proper course to pursue; it would set the Company right with its contributors of business, and was only just to them; while shareholders, after having been paid last year's December dividend, when subsequent events proved that the Company had not earned it, could not complain if the matter was now rectified. Passing to other portions of the Report, they would see that Mr. Ringer had gone home, and the Directors had been fortunate in getting Mr. Drysdale to take his place at the Board, an arrangement which the meeting would be asked to confirm. The appointment of Mr. Brandt as auditor had been objected to at last meeting, on the ground that he was a sharebroker, but he had explained that this was a mistake, and the Directors re-appointed him provisionally and now asked that he should again be elected. He might remark, before sitting down, that the whole expense of the salvage operations at the *Sedan* was undertaken by Messrs. Boyd & Co., who were to get 50 per cent on the salvage, and who provided the small steamer necessary, on which the Company took a risk of Tls. 3000 at a fair rate of premium. If Messrs. Boyd & Co. did not succeed, therefore, the Company lost nothing, and if they did succeed, it got 50 per cent of the property saved, which must be considered a satisfactory arrangement, since the Telegraph Company had seen fit to abandon the task. He had now to propose—

That the Report and Accounts as printed be adopted.

Mr. BADE seconded.

### REPORT.

The Directors have the pleasure of submitting to the Shareholders a statement of the Company's Accounts to the 30th June last, shewing a balance in hand on that date of Tls. 70,131.25, beyond the paid up Capital and the Reserved Fund of Tls. 41,000, and after payment of the usual half-yearly interest dividend, which they hope may be considered satisfactory.

The receipts of Premia during the six months over which the Accounts extend, amounting to Tls. 103,087.64, shew a falling off as compared with former years, which, however, is owing in some degree to a general dullness which has existed in trade, and to the retarded opening of some of the principal Export markets.

The Nett Premia earned from the 1st July to the 30th September are estimated at Tls. 64,000, and a sum of Tls. 54,000 will fully provide for all losses and claims reported to date.

Mr. J. M. Ringer resigned his seat at the Board on his departure for Europe, and Mr. Drysdale has been appointed to fill the vacancy thereby occurring.

The Accounts have been audited by Mr. Geo. R. Corner and Mr. O. Brandt, the Directors having provisionally re-appointed the latter gentleman, pending the Shareholders' approval, in place of Mr. W. B. Jamieson, resigned.

### WORKING ACCOUNT.

| Dr.                                                                      |                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| To Balance brought forward from 31st December, 1872.....                 | Tls. 132,092.52 |
| " Nett premia taken from 1st January to 30th June, 1873.....             | 103,087.64      |
| " Transfer Fees.....                                                     | 56.19           |
| " Interest.....                                                          | 11,041.06       |
| " Bonus on re-insurances.....                                            | 710.27          |
|                                                                          | Tls. 246,987.68 |
| Cr.                                                                      |                 |
| By Losses paid.....                                                      | Tls. 135,828.69 |
| " Re-insurances.....                                                     | 5,276.45        |
| " Directors' Fees.....                                                   | 1,000.00        |
| " Head Office Charges.....                                               | 9,506.58        |
| " Agency Charges.....                                                    | 3,727.14        |
| " Agency Commissions.....                                                | 4,437.93        |
| " Interest from 1st January to 30th June, 1873, due to Shareholders..... | 18,000.00       |
| " Exchange.....                                                          | 436.95          |
| " Bad debts.....                                                         | 642.69          |
| " Balance.....                                                           | 70,131.25       |
|                                                                          | Tls. 246,987.68 |

Mr. MACGREGOR asked if he was to understand that there was a balance of Tls. 18,000 unprovided for.



The CHAIRMAN said no; it was included in the accounts.

Mr. GROOM said the Report gave a statement of the gross premia earned, or rather carried down the balance of working account since 30th June. He supposed by this time a great many of their risks had run off.

The CHAIRMAN said they had so far done so, that Tls. 8,000 of premia represented those remaining. They were re-insurable for that.

The resolution was then passed.

Mr. BADE begged to propose—

That the appointment of Mr. T. M. Drysdale as a director of the Company be confirmed.

Mr. CROMIE seconded, and the resolution was passed unanimously.

It was proposed by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. DRYSDALE, and carried *nem. con.*—

That the reappointment of Mr. Oscar Brandt as an auditor to the Company be confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN asked whether, referring to the proposition or suggestion made that a special meeting should be called to consider the question of foregoing the December interest dividend, the Directors might consider themselves fortified in that course by the opinion of this meeting.

Mr. MACGREGOR questioned the fairness of excluding the shareholders, who had to bear all possible losses, from participating in profits, in favour of contributors, who incurred no such risk and received protection from the premia they paid. It was rather much to expect the shareholders to incur all the risks, while the profits were reserved for contributors.

The CHAIRMAN said the present position was that the shareholders had got a dividend which the Company did not earn, and they proposed to balance that by not giving one on 31st December.

Mr. MACGREGOR asked then, if the Company earned so much during next half year, would provision be made that the shareholders should receive a double dividend?

The CHAIRMAN said when exceptional profits were made, they were placed to reserve, which really belonged to the shareholders. It was necessary to encourage business by returns to contributors, as was customary with other Offices.

Mr. GROOM said the Company on 30th June had Tls. 41,000 in reserve and Tls. 70,000 belonging to working account, so that if they could reinsure their outstanding risks to this time for Tls. 8,000, the result of the balance of working account would be Tls. 100,000, to go on. Even if a little extra had to be allowed for reinsuring, say Tls. 10,000, the position of the Company would not yet be bad.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that it was for the interest of the shareholders to give as large a return to contributors as possible in these days of competition. Presumably, the shareholders were the contributors, but though this had been the case originally, the actual majority of the business now came from non-shareholders, and to induce them to give business liberal returns were necessary.

Mr. MACGREGOR.—Then the contributors had better take up the capital, and make it into a mutual insurance Company.

The CHAIRMAN.—That was what was intended, but the shares got into other hands. Of course these remarks were merely discursive; if they had a special meeting the question would be fully considered.

Mr. GROOM spoke in favour of Mr. Macgregor's argument that, if the shareholders suffered by an exceptionally bad half-year, they ought to have it made up to them in a good half.

The CHAIRMAN repeated that the shareholders were asked to forego a dividend in consideration of one they formerly got to which they were not really entitled.

Mr. GROOM said it would be a source of great inconvenience to investors to have their six per cent cut off when they expected to receive it.

The SECRETARY remarked that the shareholders would not lose 6 per cent. Tls. 6,000 of the Tls. 18,000 would go to reserve and add to the value of the stock, and the holder would be foregoing only 4 per cent and be thereby placing the Company in a better position with contributors.

Mr. GROOM said the question ought to be carefully gone into before deciding upon it, and perhaps before the dividend became due circumstances would have altered.

Mr. DUNN.—In the event of recovering treasure from the *Sedan*, you would be in a position to pay something more?

The CHAIRMAN.—We might possibly do so, or put it to reserve fund.

Mr. GROOM.—If no action is taken at this meeting, is it the intention of the Directors to call another meeting in six weeks time?

The CHAIRMAN said the Directors had to give the subject their consideration before finally deciding on it, but they thought of calling a meeting to alter the deed of settlement so as to enable them to carry out the matter if it proved to be necessary.

Mr. GROOM said it was important to know now what course was to be taken. The non-payment of a dividend would unduly depress the shares, public confidence would be shaken, and if the shares went below par it would injure the Office more than would follow from stopping the returns to contributors. Would it not be possible, after looking into the matter carefully, to pay a small dividend? It was a very serious thing to stop paying a dividend which the deed of settlement led investors to expect, or to alter the deed so as to empower the Directors to stop it. Why not wait till the end of the term before taking the proposed step?

The CHAIRMAN said they could not wait because they were pledged to pay if they let the term run past before altering the deed, or they would have to pay out of reserve fund, which would be a very bad thing to do.

Mr. GROOM.—Certainly, but you may recover from the *Sedan*.

The CHAIRMAN.—We cannot recover till next spring, as the work cannot be proceeded with during the winter season. And as to a small dividend, we are at present bound to pay 6 per cent.

The SECRETARY observed that contributors would think it very strange if a dividend were paid out of capital, but they would appreciate the action of the Directors if they held back a dividend to help the stability of the Office, and would come forward and give business, which otherwise they would probably be reluctant to do. It was impossible to judge on the 31st December how the business of the year would result. On 31st December last year they showed a handsome balance, then immediately after sustained the loss of the *Sedan*, followed by that of the *Lalla Rookh*, the *E. A. Oliver* and the steamer *Petersburg*.

Some remarks followed about the time for declaring the dividend, and the advisability of altering it so as to postpone payment till the position of the Company had been ascertained—which could not be on 31st December—rather than resolving to pay none.

It was suggested that the deed should be altered to stand as it did originally, so that while the accounts were made up at 30th June and 31st December, a dividend might be declared later on, or be withheld, as might be found expedient.

The CHAIRMAN then said that the Directors would call a meeting after giving the requisite notice, to re-alter the deed of settlement in the spirit of the discussion which had taken place at this meeting. The Directors agreed with much that had been said, and would frame the contemplated alteration as they thought most advantageous for the business of the Company.

This concluded the meeting.

#### MEETING OF TREATY CONSULS.

MINUTES of a Meeting of Consuls held at the United States Consulate-General at Shanghai, on the 30th day of September, 1873.

Present, the representatives of Austria, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Japan, Netherlands, Russia, and the United States.

A note from the Consul-General of France, expressing his inability to attend the meeting, was placed on the table.

The Committee composed of Messrs. Medhurst, Johnson, and Seward, appointed at the last meeting to consult with the Taotai in regard to the Great Northern Telegraph Company line to Woosung and station there, presented a written report, and a form of letter which they recommended to be addressed to the Taotai on behalf of the Consular Body. The report and letter were accepted and approved.

(A) The Senior Consul reported that he had placed the Sanitary Rules as accepted by the Consuls at their last meeting, before the Taotai, who in turn had recommended certain amendments which are shown in the correspondence. He was requested to place the Rules again before the Taotai, and to ask his concurrence therein, in the terms accepted by the last meeting.

A conversation ensued upon the question whether the Consuls should deal with the recommendations of Dr. Jamieson in his last Medical Report, in respect to the communication of disease through matter thrown into the river. It was considered that the Municipal Council is a more appropriate body to examine the question.

(B) A letter from the Shanghai Magistrate, dated June 24th 1873, stating that the Municipal Council have refused to pay the Imperial rent on lands used for roads outside the Foreign Settlements, and requesting the intervention of the Consular Body, was read and referred to Messrs. Medhurst, Schlick, and Lueders.

A letter from the Magistrate of the Mixed Court, dated September 22nd 1873, and the petition of certain Chinese keepers of Wine Shops were considered, and the Senior Consul requested to place them before the Municipal Council.

(C) A letter from the Municipal Council, dated September 22nd 1873, asking that the Taotai be moved to pay one-half the cost of the Garden Bridge, and a second letter of the same date, asking that he be moved to pay one-half of the cost of a bridge which is proposed to construct over the Soochow Creek at the Honan Road, was considered and referred to Mr. Medhurst to be placed before the Taotai.

A letter from the Magistrate of the Mixed Court, dated September 26th 1873, representing that the lands of certain 12 families in the Lowzah, which lands have never been owned by foreigners, are taxed by the Municipal Council, and asking that the Council be requested to refrain from collecting the tax, was considered, and the Senior Consul asked to refer the same to the Council.

(D) A letter from the Taotai to Mr. Medhurst, dated September 12th 1873, and written in response to Mr. Medhurst's letter of August 21st, presenting the Municipal Council's scheme for bunding the front of the English and American Settlements and the Soochow Creek, was read. The response accepts the propositions of the Council generally, but rejects that part which refers to the extension of the corner between the River and the Creek next the Recreation Ground, and indicates how far such corner in a rounded form may be carried forward. This letter had already been referred to the Council, and the meeting considered it appropriate to await the Council's response before taking any further action.

(E) A letter from the Municipal Council, dated September 3rd 1873, proposing to make a flood-gate at the mouth of the creek which enters the Hongkew Creek

near the Rifle Butts, and asking that the Taotai's approval and consent to pay a part of the cost be procured, was placed before the meeting, and the Senior Consul stated that the Taotai had directed the Shanghai Magistrate and the Magistrate of the Mixed Court to examine the proposition.

(F) A letter from the Municipal Council, dated August 8th 1873, saying that a point has been fixed beyond the Rifle Butts to indicate the boundary of the Hongkew Settlement in that direction, was read; and the Senior Consul stated that the deputies of the Taotai to examine the flood-gate matter, had been directed by the Taotai to report upon the boundary matter. The Senior Consul stated further that, in his opinion, the outside corner of the Rifle Butts would offer a satisfactory boundary in that direction, and explained the need of action by saying that, when he made the agreement with the Taotai in 1863, delineating the boundaries of the Settlement, he named a point on the Soochow Creek opposite the Defence Creek, and another on the Yang-tse-poo Creek 3 li from the river, as the terminal points of the rear boundary line, and that in doing so it was overlooked that the Soochow Creek departs but a little from the course of the River north of the Creek, so that the strip of land near the junction of the Creek with the River is very narrow, the rear line in fact falling not very far behind the Eurasian School. The object in determining a corrected line, is to make the Settlement as nearly as may be of a uniform width of three li for the whole distance between the Soochow and Yang-tse-poo creeks. His action had been taken in the interest of the foreign community and in their name, and he asked the approval of the Consular Body, which was granted.

A letter from the Municipal Council, dated August 26th 1873, asking that the Taotai be requested to pay 151.07 Taels, the one-third cost of re-flooring in 1871 the Bund and Shantung Road bridges over the Yang-king-pang, was read, and the action of the Senior Consul thereupon approved.

A letter addressed by the Senior Consul to the Municipal Council, dated September 9th 1873, in relation to the construction of new bridges over the Yang-king-pang at the Bund and Szechuen Roads, was considered and approved.

(G) A letter from the Municipal Council, dated September 19th 1873, in reference to an assault which has been made by villagers upon a contractor doing work upon the Yang-tse-poo road, was read, and a statement made that the man referred to as ringleader has been arrested and was held for trial at the Mixed Court.

(H) A letter from the Taotai, dated September 5th 1873, transmitting a flag (or private signal) to be used on Chinese merchant steamers, was placed on the table and the flag exhibited. It is red with a yellow ball.

RUDOLF SCHLIK—Austria.  
F. B. JOHNSON—Denmark.  
C. LUEDER—Germany.  
W. H. MEDHURST—Great Britain.  
E. SHINAGAWA—Japan.  
E. H. SLACHEK—Netherlands.  
J. E. REDING—Russia.  
GEO. F. SEWARD—United States.

We approve the action of the meeting held on the 30th ultimo and shewn in the foregoing minutes.

E. MOREL—Belgium.  
E. GODEAUX—France.  
L. VIGNALE—Italy.  
A. DENT—Portugal.  
J. J. DE EMPARANZA—Spain.

#### SANITARY REGULATIONS.

##### U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL TO TAOTAI.

(A) Shanghai, Aug. 28th, 1873.

The U. S. Consul-General has been requested by the Consular Body to communicate to your Excellency the enclosed Sanitary Regulations for the Port of Shanghai.

The Consul-General understands that these Regulations have been already examined by Y. E. and are acceptable to you. They have been changed in some minor points as Y. E. will perceive on examination, and it is hoped that these changes will meet your approval.

A note\* has been appended in relation to those vessels of your own people, as it is manifest that the health of the community cannot be secured against the danger of infectious disease, unless all vessels coming from infected ports be properly scrutinized and controlled in this respect.

Upon receipt of a letter from your Excellency signifying your approval of the Rules, as they have been amended, they will be declared in force, on the part of the Consuls, and should also be notified by the Harbour Master.

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE F. SEWARD,  
U. S. C.-G., Senior Consul.

\* Copy of note referred to above: "The Superintendent of Customs will take steps to frame and enforce a similar Code of Regulations in respect to Chinese vessels coming from ports declared as above to be infected."

#### TAOTAI TO U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL.

September 17th 1873.

I have received your letter of Sept. 12th 1873, with the Sanitary Regulations, and have carefully examined them.

To forbid men sick, on board of a vessel, having any communication with others, will be inconvenient, for such a vessel might be short of provisions, or coal,—which could not be procured without communicating with the shore, when it would be impossible to prevent men from coming in contact with each other. Hence such a vessel whose men who are not sick might be allowed to have communication with others, otherwise it would be inconvenient.

In regard to the eight Sanitary Regulations, I beg to propose some slight alterations and some additions. After your Excellency has consulted with all the other Consuls, favour me with an answer, in order that I may communicate the matter to the Governor-General of the Province.

Chinese steamers and square-rigged Chinese vessels will also be required to obey the regulations.

As Chinese junks do not anchor with foreign vessels, and as the Harbour Master does not exercise any control over them, and as they were not specifically named in the eight regulations—when they come from an infected port the Superintendent of Customs will make arrangements to have them anchor at a safe distance.

September, 18th 1873.

M. T. YATES,  
Interpreter.

#### CHANGES PROPOSED BY THE TAOTAI.

On the 1st Article.

Who shall, at once, communicate the fact to the Superintendent of Customs,—and he shall make the fact known to the Harbor-Master; and he to the officer in charge of the station at Woosung.

To the 5th Article.

5th.—If the Health Officer finds, on boarding a vessel, that she is from an infected port—and that there has been no case of infectious disease on board during the voyage,—even if there are cases of innocuous disease on board, such vessel may be admitted to port immediately.

Should there have been cases of infectious disease on board during the voyage, and should such diseased persons have left the vessel during the voyage, for other places, then such vessel on arrival may enter port.

If there has been a case of death from infectious disease on board during the voyage, the vessel may be placed in quarantine one or two days, below the shipping, till she can be purified.

If there are many cases of infectious disease on board, the Health Officer may order the vessel to proceed outside the Red Buoy at Woosung, in a quiet and safe place. And in case the vessel is short of provisions or coal, those on board who are not diseased may be allowed to go on shore to procure whatever may be needed, but no goods from the vessel shall be sold to any one on shore. And the local Authorities and the Consul interested in the vessel shall be informed and advised with, as to the propriety of removing the sick to another vessel or boat to be treated—so that the vessel may be purified and be permitted to enter port.

September, 20th 1873.

M. T. YATES,  
Interpreter.

#### LAND TAX ON OUTSIDE ROADS.

THE SHANGHAI MAGISTRATE TO H. M. CONSUL.

(B) Shanghai, 24th June, 1873.

I have received a petition from the Tepao Chow Yun-feng, who states that for several years the ground rent on roads in several townships has not been paid. The former Tepao

also says that the Municipal Council has for some years refused payment, and that when he went to the Council to apply for ground rent he received the answer that they declined to pay on the ground that these roads were for public use. He had already petitioned the former Taotai on several occasions. The several Tepaos have again appealed; they have been required to pay the tax within a certain time, but they find themselves unable to do so.

According to the rent-book handed over by the ex-Tepao, the following plots have not been paid for:—

Bubbling Well,  
Carter's Road,  
Cemetery Road.

And the Tepaos accordingly request me to put myself in communication with you, to the end that the Council may be called upon to pay. I have therefore to request that you will cause this to be done.

#### ANNUAL GROUND RENT.

|                                | m.f.l.h.  |              |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. Bubbling Well Road, Lot 818 | 126.5.5.2 | Cash 189,828 |
| 2. Municipal Council, " 838    | 5.4.0.0   | " 8,100      |
| 3. Do. " 855                   | 10.5.7.7  | " 15,866     |
|                                | 142.5.2.9 | Cash 213,894 |

Above as contained in Chehsien's letter.

What follows as given by the Tepaou in addition.

|                                  | m.f.l.h. |             |
|----------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| 4. Municipal Council, Lot 381EA. | 0.2.7.9  | Cash 418    |
| 5. Do. " 878                     | 3.0.5.0  | " 4,575     |
| 6. Do. " 879                     | 0.9.4.2  | " 1,413     |
| 7. Do. " 885                     | 0.9.3.7  | " 1,405     |
| 8. Do. " 886                     | 0.1.3.0  | " 195       |
| 9. Do. " 895                     | 4.6.0.0  | " 7,035     |
| 10. Do. " 933                    | 1.4.3.8  | " 2,382     |
| 11. Do. " 936                    | 2.1.1.9  | " 3,178     |
|                                  | 13.6.3.5 | Cash 20,451 |

m.f.l.h. Cash.

142.5.2.9=213,894

13.6.3.5=20,451

In all 156.1.6.4=234,345

1. Bubbling Well Road.
2. Road to Cemetery.
3. Carter's Road.
4. Portion of New Cross Road (taken from A. J. Barker's Lot 381A.)
5. Road running from Sincuh Road to Miller & Batt's Bungalow, near the Soochow Creek.
6. Driving Turn on the Siccawei Road near the "Hermitage."
7. Part of Cemetery Road.
8. On side of Rifle Butt Range.
9. Continuation of Road from Hogg's Bungalow to the Ferry on the Soochow Creek.
10. Portion of Canton Road (transferred from A. Cushman's Lots.)
11. Municipal Council property (transferred from Cushman's Lots.)

#### MUNICIPAL BRIDGES.

(C) COUNCIL ROOM,  
Shanghai, 22nd September, 1873.

SIR,—Under directions from the Council I have the honor to hand you memorandum showing the cost of building the "Garden Bridge" across the Soochow Creek, say Tls. 12,500.

Adopting in this instance the practice prevailing by which the Chinese authorities have always borne their share of the expenses incurred in constructing bridges across the creeks, the Council beg that you will assist them by using your influence towards obtaining from H. E. The Taotai his share, say one half, of the above amount, Tls. 6,250.

In preferring the above request, the Council wish to point out for the consideration of the Taotai—trusting that it will carry the weight it deserves—that the community purchased for the large amount of Tls. 40,000, the rights, whatever they might be, and property of the old Soochow Creek Bridge Company, for the express purpose of freeing the Chinese from an onerous tax—and built the present bridge, as the old bridge (Wills') was found to be unsafe and beyond repair.—Further, the Council are only asking half of the cost of the Bridge, after deducting proceeds of the old bridge, and do not include any part of the sum that has been paid to get possession of the rights claimed by the old Bridge Company, so as to free the communication across the creek to the Chinese. It is therefore the poorest class of the Chinese who have been largely benefitted by the Council's action.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
ROBT. I. FEARON,  
Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN,  
Consular Body of Shanghai.

COUNCIL ROOM,  
Shanghai, 22nd September, 1873.

SIR,—The Works Committee have recently been considering the advisability of removing the pontoon Bridge across the Soochow Creek, known as the Free Ferry, and the construction of a Wooden Bridge at the Honan Road, to cross the same watercourse.

An offer has already been made to the Council to make such a bridge for Tls. 5,000, but the Council regret that the finances of the Municipality will not admit of their entertaining it at present. The above offer is a most advantageous one—and the reason of such a small price being asked is accounted for by the fact that the contractor anticipates that he will derive great benefit and other advantages from the existence of a good bridge at the Honan Road—and which he states will amply compensate him for the loss of any profit he might otherwise get in constructing the bridge.

I have the honor therefore, in accordance with instructions from the Council, to beg that you will be good enough to represent the above facts to H. E. the Taotai, accompanied by a request that he will bear half the cost, say Tls. 2,500, of building a bridge at the end of the Honan Road. The Chinese traffic at this point is very great and if, making allowance for this, the Taotai is disposed to co-operate with this Municipality, the Works Committee would in due course submit plans for His Excellency's approval and recommend that the pontoon Bridge be removed and the new bridge at Honan Road proceeded with as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
ROBT. I. FEARON,  
Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN,  
Consular Body of Shanghai.

BUNDING SOOCHOW CREEK.

TAOTAI TO H. B. M.'S CONSUL.  
September 12th, 1873.

(D) I have received your letter of August 21st instant, in relation to the Municipal Council's plan of jetties or bunding on the Soochow Creek, accompanied by a plan which I forwarded to the Superintendent of Customs for inspection. The Superintendent of Customs replied that the Harbor Master and Tide Surveyor find that, on the plan made by the Municipal Council, the black line on the west side projects too far into the river—making the mouth of the Creek too narrow, which will cause the water to eddy, and greatly interfere with the free ingress and egress of boats. Hence, the corner on the west side should be rounded (according to the red line.) The east side should also be drawn in a little (see red line). Thus the mouth of the Creek will be rounded and widened, and the water will be more quiet—thus enabling boats to enter with greater facility. I have marked in red lines where the bund line should be, and have marked by strips of paper the proposed Municipal lines, also the line as it should be. I have to request you to inform the Municipal Council, and ask them to act accordingly. I have to request too that the Municipal Council will have a corrected plan drawn and sent, with this old plan, into the City, for me to examine.

I have, &c. &c.

THE HONGKEW CREEK.

COUNCIL ROOM,  
Shanghai, 3rd Sept., 1873.

(E) SIR,—I am directed by the Works Committee to hand you plan of a dam and flood-gate that they would propose to make at the mouth of the large creek which empties itself into the Hongkew Creek near the Rifle Butts, and have the honour to request that you will lay it before H. E. the Taotai for his approval.

The Creek in question overflows its banks at times, and floods the surrounding property, and it is with the object of remedying this that the Works' Committee have moved in the matter.

The cost of the work it is estimated will not exceed two hundred and fifty taels (Tls. 250), and having regard to the fact that the work should strictly speaking be executed by the Chinese Authorities, and the property owners in the neighbourhood (entirely Chinese), will derive great benefit from the improvement, the Council are of opinion that the cost of the work or at least a considerable

portion should be borne by the Imperial Government. They will be glad, therefore, to learn whether they are prepared to meet the Council so far, and in this connexion I am directed to beg that you will assist by your influence, in the proper quarter.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD B. SOUPER,  
Assistant Secretary.  
GEORGE F. SEWARD, Esq.,  
U. S. Consul-General.  
Senior Member, Consular Body, Shanghai.

THE TAOTAI TO THE U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL.

I have had the honor to receive your note in regard to the floods and consequent injury to the people on the Hongkew Creek, near the Rifle Butts.

I have directed the Shanghai and Mixed Court Magistrates to examine into the matter and report; after which I will again communicate with you.

I have &c.,

Sept. 10th 1873.  
M. T. YATES,  
Interpreter.

BOUNDARIES AMERICAN CONCESSION.

THE U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL, TO H. E. THE  
(F) TAOTAI.

The Consul-General has the honor to inform the Taotai that the boundary stones fixing the limits of the American Settlement have been placed by the Municipal Council, and to ask that the Shanghai Magistrate and the Magistrate of the Mixed Court, who have been directed to survey the mouth of the creek entering the Hongkew creek near the Rifle Butts, may be also directed to survey these stones.

The Consul-General has the honor to present his compliments.

GEORGE F. SEWARD.  
Shanghai, 16th Sept., 1873.

TAOTAI TO U. S. CONSUL-GENERAL.

Shanghai, 20th Sept., 1873.

I have received your letter in regard to the boundary stones of the American Settlement having been placed in position by the Municipal Council. I have directed the Shanghai Magistrate and the Magistrate of the Mixed Court to inspect them when they go out to examine the defects of the Hongkew creek.

M. T. YATES,  
Interpreter.

I have &c.,

THE YANGTZE-POO ROAD.

(G) COUNCIL ROOM,  
Shanghai, 19th Sept., 1873.

SIR,—On the 18th August the Tapaou of the district immediately beyond the Yang-tze-poo Creek, in consideration of the Council paying him \$22.00 for certain work performed on that portion of the Yang-tze-poo Road recently made up, undertook not to molest the Chinaman E-shan-ching, whose tender to keep the Yang-tze-poo road west of the Creek and trees about it, in repair, the Council had accepted in preference to the Tapaou's, the latter not being so favorable.

The Superintendent of Police now reports that E-shan-ching has been molested by a rowdy, Chow-law-wen, with, it would appear, the connivance of the Tapaou of the district above alluded to, and a demand made upon him for \$2 per month, out of the sum drawn under the contract; this, E-shan-ching refused to pay, whereupon he was seized by about 30 men and carried to a village near the road and beaten. The Tapaou was present during the occurrence but took no active part in the affair; but his presence, in the opinion of the Council, is sufficient to show that he countenanced the outrage.

The Council beg that you will use your very valuable assistance towards having the assailants punished, and direct me to state that any assistance you may require in making arrests or tracing the men will be afforded you by the Municipal Police.

I have further the honour to hand you copies of the documents above alluded to.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD B. SOUPER,  
Assistant Secretary.  
GEORGE F. SEWARD, Esq.,  
U. S. Consul-General and  
Senior Consul, Shanghai.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,  
Shanghai, 25th Sept., 1873.

EDWARD B. SOUPER, Esq.,  
Secretary to the Municipal Council,  
Shanghai.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 19th instant, Watch No. 1339, I have to say that, as the assault in question was committed outside of the Foreign Settlement, and beyond the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the Mixed Court, and of the Shanghai Magistrate, it has seemed to me desirable to take no action in Court, and to request Mr. Penfold to secure the arrest of the ringleader Chow-len-wan, when he may be found within the Foreign Settlements, with a view to his prosecution at the Mixed Court.

I trust that my conclusion will meet your approval.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant  
GEORGE F. SEWARD,  
Consul-General.

SHANGHAI TAOTAI TO U. S. CONSUL-  
(H) GENERAL.

Hitherto the flag used on Chinese steamers was red with a blue circle in the centre, in which were two fish. As that combination of colours was easily distinguished at a great distance—that flag is abolished, and a red flag with a yellow circle in the centre, (samples of which I herewith send), has been adopted in its stead. The dragon flag on the poop will remain as before. I enclose thirteen sample flags to be distributed among the thirteen Consuls. I have sent a specimen to the Japanese Consul and to the Superintendent of Customs. I beg you to distribute these flags and oblige.

September 5th, 1873.

M. T. YATES,  
Interpreter.

THE UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL TO H.  
E. THE TAOTAI.

The Consul-General has had the honor to receive H. E.'s letter of the 5th instant, transmitting thirteen specimens of a new flag, or signal, to be used on the steamers of the Chinese Merchants' Company.

The Consul-General will transmit the flags to the several Consuls as requested.

The Consul-General begs leave to intimate to H. E. that the several Consuls and Consuls-General are independent officers, and that as a rule they will be better pleased if H. E. writes officially to each of them. The Consul-General makes this suggestion to H. E. as an act of loyalty to him, and as well to the Consuls and Consuls-General.

GEORGE F. SEWARD,  
U. S. Consul-General & Senior Consul.  
Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1873.

## Law Reports.

### CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 2nd Oct.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.  
J. W. WRIGHT v. H. LANG.  
Claim for Tls. 50, rent.

Defendant claimed that he had not had the premises agreed upon.

W. BIRT, who appeared as attorney for the plaintiff, stated that the claim was for rent for Aug. of premises 8 Honan Road, occupied by defendant as a printing office. Defendant had been in occupation since the beginning of June, but had not yet paid rent; that for July had been sued for and judgment went against defendant by default. The circumstances under which the dispute arose were these. Negotiations were entered into between the parties for the lease from 31st May of the house No. 8 Honan Road. Pending certain alterations, defendant took possession on 21st May of the lower part of the premises, and of some adjoining vacant rooms on the ground floor. After about a fortnight it occurred to defendant that having the ground floor of the two houses would be more convenient than having his offices in the upper and lower floors of the front house, and witness agreed to keep this arrangement in view while looking out for a tenant to take the upper portion at a rent which would adjust



it. On 11th June defendant wrote requesting witness not to let the upper portion, as he contemplated taking the whole house, but a few days after he said he had concluded not to do so. Defendant continued in the lower premises, and on 12th July witness succeeded in letting the upper part of the house originally taken by defendant, to Mr. Rozario. Then, and not till then, defendant claimed that he was to have had one of the upper rooms, in addition to the ground floor accommodation, as a private office.

Defendant said the upstairs room was all along part of the negotiation, and was specially mentioned during a discussion (before Mr. Rozario offered as a tenant) at which a third party was present, whose evidence, however, was not at present available. Defendant had also said that if extra rent were required for the room, he would prefer going back to his original lease, which he had never abandoned. Plaintiff's impression of this conversation was that it had reference to defendant's taking the whole house, and the possibility of his letting off his spare rooms and retaining one.

Defendant, sworn, stated—I had originally intended taking the whole front house; and put in the agreement or lease which was come to. I did not take possession of the upper rooms at all because there was no convenient staircase, and plaintiff allowed me to use the under floor of the second house until one should be made. Another arrangement was proposed later, that I should take the two under floors and have one room in the upper floor of the front house as a private office. The first part of the proposal came from plaintiff, but I superadded the consideration about the upper room. He refused to agree unless I paid extra rent, which I declined to do, and I thereupon went back to my original agreement. I did not know that the upper floor was let till 12th July. Up to that time I had been occupying the two under floors. It was about the end of June when the proposal to take the whole lower floor was made. Various conversations occurred between that time and the 12th July as to possible arrangements, and at one at which Mrs. Lang was present the extra room was distinctly spoken of, and plaintiff suggested the north-east room as the most suitable.

To Plaintiff.—It is very likely that I may have suggested to Mr. Rozario to take the upper part of the house, but I can't recall the circumstance. I don't remember telling him that one of the four rooms was to be mine. I believe I spoke to him about the general desirableness of his being near the Printing Office. On 3rd or 4th July you told me in your own house, in presence of witnesses, that Rozario was applying for the upper premises. I don't know that I did say anything about getting the upper room then. I may have said that I would at any rate give no more rent, and that I was very glad you had found a tenant. I am under engagement to provide a suitable printing office for the material used in printing my paper. It never has been represented to me by Mr. Rozario that the whole of the lower floor would be more suitable for that than the upstairs portion. I have not taken the trouble to measure the area of the whole lower floor as compared with the lower floor and upstairs rooms of the front house.

Plaintiff said he had, and it was 9 square feet larger, besides being more valuable business premises.

CYPRIANO DO ROZARIO, sworn, stated.—I occupy the upper rooms of the front house 8 Honan Road. No one suggested to me to take the upper floor. I went to Mr. Lang about a week before I entered, and told him I was thinking of taking the upstairs premises and asked what were his intentions as regarded the whole. He said it was more convenient for him to take the rooms downstairs, and I went to arrange for the upper rooms with Mr. Birt. Mr. Lang never told me he was to have one room upstairs. If he was to have had one room it would not have suited me. My family consists of ten members, myself included.

Defendant remarked that he said nothing to Mr. Rozario as it might affect the probability of his becoming a tenant, and as he considered his arrangements to be with Mr. Birt. Since he could not get the upstairs room he held by the original written lease, which plaintiff had never recalled. He would be prepared a week hence to call the witness who had been pre-

sent at the conversation referred to, if the Court thought it material.

Plaintiff was also prepared to call evidence as to the conversation which occurred in his house.

Considerable discussion arose in course of the case, and finally

His Worship said he was inclined to decide in favour of plaintiff. It lay with defendant to prove conclusively that there was an agreement as to the upstairs room, because, on the face of it, it would be a most prejudicial one to the landlord's interests. In the conflict of evidence he had to look to the presumptions in the case, and these were against defendant. He could not conceive that defendant or any one would allow Mr. Rozario to enter into a negotiation under the mistaken impression that they were getting the whole accommodation—that being absolutely necessary in this instance. From another point of view it was a most unprofitable and unreasonable kind of contract to expect the landlord to enter into, to suppose that he would accept the three upper rooms as of equal value with the entire ground premises; his Worship should imagine they would be worth about one-half the rental. Then he saw no reason to assume that defendant, by the delay which had occurred, was going to get more accommodation than was originally stipulated; for defendant admitted that the whole of the ground floor and one upper room was more valuable than what he had taken originally. Defendant said, however, that in preference to the premises he now occupied, he would take the whole front house, as originally contemplated, but the answer to this was that he should have taken possession under his operative lease when the premises were ready, on 20th June, and carried on his negotiations from there. As he did not do so, the lease fell through. Judgment for plaintiff, without costs, these having been given at the hearing of the previous suit.

#### POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 3rd Oct.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

R. v. J. CONNOR, Sailors' Home.  
Drunk and disorderly, and fighting. Sent to gaol for one week.

R v. CHARLES SMITH, *Halloween.*

*Wilfully and maliciously breaking a tree.*

Prisoner said he was intoxicated at the time, and did not know what he was about.

Inspector STRIPLING said the man knew very well what he was about, and committed the act deliberately. The offence was one which he thought his Worship should visit with severe punishment. The Act 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 92, showed that, if the tree formed part of an avenue or boulevard, which was very much the position of trees planted along the bund, the offence might be punished by three years' penal servitude.

Sergeant SKINNER, sworn, stated.—Last night, about 10 o'clock, I saw prisoner walking along the bund with another man. He asked the way to Hunt's wharf, and was told. He then walked away along the Hongkong Bund, but when passing the Pacific Mail wharf, he suddenly crossed the road, and, leaping up, got a hold well up on a tree about 16 feet high and 4 or 5 inches round the stem. He pulled the tree down, and it snapped about two feet from the ground; lying right across the street. I was within a few yards of him and went and took him to the Station. I then returned and got a rope, with which I had the tree dragged off the road, so that it should not form an obstruction. The tree is ruined, and will never grow again.

Mr. STRIPLING said a great many trees had been destroyed down the Broadway Road at various times. He sent native policemen down to watch for the depredators, and they reported that sometimes after passing a certain point they met parties of sailors, and as they returned on their beat found that trees had meanwhile been broken, the inference being that these were the men who were in the habit of doing the mischief. He would like to have his Worship's opinion as to whether the trees should be considered as forming part of pleasure grounds within the meaning of the Act.

His Worship said he would remand prisoner while he considered the point.

R. v. JOHN HEWSON, *Kinfauns Castle.*

*Refusal of duty and absence without leave.*

Captain DODDS prosecuted. It appeared that defendant had been put to the congenial duty of beating chains as a cure for discontent. He refused to go, and the second mate tried to force him, he objecting till he had seen the captain. From the latter he had asked permission to go on shore and see the Consul, which was given at 6.30 A.M. on Monday. As he was about to leave the ship at 10 o'clock, however, the Captain said he should not go then, as he was going on shore himself, and he was ordered to return to work. After the Captain came back, about 6.30 p.m., he went on shore without liberty. Captain Dodds said the man's conduct on the voyage had generally been good, and though he dared them to refuse him leave to go on shore, he expressed his willingness to do any other duty than that then assigned to him. This sort of thing would interfere with the discipline of the ship, however, and he was not permitted his choice of work. The second mate was a clever officer, whose only fault was that of being a rather rigid disciplinarian.

His Worship proceeded to take up another department of the difficulty, in which Hewson summoned Captain Dodds for refusing him leave to go on shore. In regard to this he asked if Hewson imagined that any moment he chose to ask for leave, he was to get it?—if that was to be the rule the ship might be left without a crew at all. Leave he should get, but the work of the ship and the convenience of the Captain must be considered.

A third summons, by HEWSON against the second mate, JAMES McKEHNE, was then gone into. The mate admitted that he took the man by the collar and brought him up to his work, telling him at the same time that he could not see the Captain then, as he had sat down to dinner. The man refused to stay forward, and he conducted him there again, in the same way. Complainant had plenty of opportunities of seeing the Captain shortly afterwards, when the latter left the cabin and defendant was engaged elsewhere.

His WORSHIP presumed defendant, (the 2nd mate) would not have been particularly well pleased if the man went to see the Captain when defendant had turned his back. Complainant might be afraid of being fetched back again in the way he was before.

Defendant did not know that the man had anything to fear.

His Worship said he did not wish to encourage the idea among officers or any one else on board ship, that any man in the ship had not the right to go to the captain with any complaint or about any ill-treatment he assumed he had received. It would have been better that the man should have been allowed to see the Captain, and then told to go on with his work.

HEWSON said the mate had seized him round the throat, not taken hold of his collar, and the second time he did so called him a foul name and said he would force him to work.

The third mate, sworn, gave evidence in support of the second mate's statement, that he only conducted the man by the collar.

His WORSHIP asked Hewson if he was willing to return to duty.

HEWSON—Yes, Sir, if the Captain will tell the second mate not to humbug the men.

His WORSHIP—There seems to be no one complaining but yourself.

HEWSON—Yes; the whole crew are complaining; last night they all wanted to see the Captain.

His WORSHIP—How long has the ship been in?

HEWSON—Since the 20th.

His WORSHIP—And there have been no complaints since. Perhaps the mate is a little too smart for the men.

HEWSON—No, Sir; he is not smart enough, Sir.

His WORSHIP—He must be smarter than those he humbugs. By refusing to obey the lawful orders of his superiors, defendant rendered himself liable to three months' imprisonment. The Captain did not press for punishment, however, and as defendant was willing to return to work he would only be required to pay the costs of the summons. He had no ground for imagining that the Captain intended to refuse him leave. But he was too much inclined to

have his own way, and an able seaman could not have his own way on board ship,—he must make up his mind to that, and, accepting the position, conduct himself in a loyal and well-behaved manner to his officers. By refusing duty he had put himself in the wrong also with the mate, who did not appear to have used any particular violence. Permission should always be given to see the Captain, however; at any rate no one should prevent a man going to see him, especially the person against whom the complaint is directed. But Hewson, having put himself in the wrong, must pay the costs of all the summonses, and if he was brought up for giving any more trouble of the same kind, he would probably be sent to gaol.

4th Oct.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

R. v. CHARLES SMITH, *Halloween.**Wilfully and maliciously breaking a tree.*

Brought up on remand from the 3rd instant. In reply to an enquiry from the Bench, Inspector STRIPLING said the broken tree was worth \$5; it originally cost \$1, and was planted three years ago. He also spoke again as to the frequent damage done to the trees.

His WORSHIP said, with regard to Mr. Stripling's question in bringing forward the charge, as to the section of the statute under which the offence might be punished, he was of opinion that it was met by the 22nd, rather than the 20th or 21st of the Act. 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 97. The latter had reference only to private parks or pleasure grounds. To prisoner, his WORSHIP said, he was sorry to have to deal severely with the case. But from what Mr. Stripling had said at the former hearing and to-day, that no less than 10 valuable trees had been destroyed within the past three months, it was evident the mischief was habitually practised; and although this might be the first time that prisoner was guilty, he would have to impose a severe penalty on him as an example that such as he should feel how strictly the law visited offences of this sort. It was mischief of a meaningless and entirely gratuitous kind—could not be of the slightest advantage to the perpetrator, and occasioned great annoyance to people who had been at the expense and pains to plant and rear the trees.

Prisoner repeated what he formerly put forward in excuse, that he was drunk and must have thought he wanted a stick, else he would not have done it. He was very sorry.

His WORSHIP said he could not accept the excuse. Men like prisoner were here for a little while and went away again, and it was too bad that people who were permanent residents and who planted these trees to beautify the place should have them destroyed by drunken sailors. The Act empowered him to impose a penalty of £5 or 3 months' imprisonment for the first offence and 12 months for the second, but as this was the first case which had come before him he would fine prisoner in a month's pay (£3), and \$5 damages to be paid to the Municipality, or send him to gaol for a month.

6th Oct.

R. v. JOHN PIGOTT, *Sailors' Home.**Drunk and incapable.*

Was up on Saturday. Fined \$3 or 7 days.

R. v. W. SIMPSON, *Cavador Castle.*

Same offence; cautioned and dismissed.

R. v. JOHN GALLACHER, *Cavador Castle.**Drunk and disorderly.*

A constable said prisoner was riding on a wheelbarrow last night at 12.30 and making a great noise and shouting. Witness cautioned him, and as he would not desist, took him into custody.

Prisoner was only singing as he went.

His WORSHIP said it was rather an unreasonable time to indulge in such an amusement, and fined prisoner \$3.

R. v. W. HARRIS, *Antipodes.**Absence without leave.*

His WORSHIP—Had you leave to go on shore?

Prisoner—No, Sir.

His WORSHIP—You are a very bad boy. You were imprisoned before for desertion, as you refused to stay by your ship, and at your

own earnest request were allowed to return to duty. But you take the earliest opportunity to run away again, and deceive everybody. I shall send you back to gaol for the term for which you were originally sentenced. You can't do any good by going on in this way; why don't you stick to your ship?

Prisoner—I don't like it, Sir.

His WORSHIP—Well, I must repeat the sentence I passed before, that you be imprisoned for four weeks, and be put on board if your ship sails sooner.

R. v. W. TORPY, H. M. S. *Thetis.**Assault.*

Chinese complainant said—I am a watchman, employed on some Municipal work behind Heard's Wharf. Last night about high water a foreigner jumped from the Wharf into the water. I thought it was some one trying to steal timber, but when I looked I saw it was a foreigner, who came out of the water, rushed after me and beat me. I sent a fellow watchman for the police. Accused is the man, and he beat me with his fist and kicked me. I fell and he kicked me on the thigh. He gave me 20 or 30 blows. The police dressed my face for me. Don't know why the foreigner beat me.

The Constable who arrested the prisoner and dressed complainant's forehead said the two cuts on it seemed to be caused by a fall or kicks, not by blows. One was 1½ inch long and the other half an inch. Prisoner was very drunk. Witness was called by four or five Chinese, and on going to the Hongkew Bridge found the man close by the path leading to the Wharf. He told witness he had been having a swim from his ship.

Prisoner said he went down to the Wharf about 11 p.m. to go off to his ship, his leave having just expired. He fell into the water while getting into a sampan, and when he repeated the attempt, complainant came up and shoved him over so that he fell and cut his knee. Upon receiving this injury he turned and beat complainant. There were four or five other Chinese there, who also attacked prisoner with bamboos, before he hit complainant.

Inspector STRIPLING said the affair occurred at a place where sampans were not supposed to be. It was at the works of the new Hongkew Creek bunding, which complainant looked after.

Complainant said in reply to the Court, that he did not go to help accused out of the water, because he did not think he would be safe in doing so. The foreigner was a few yards off, but he could see him clearly in the moonlight. He ran away as the foreigner rushed out of the water, and was caught by him at the bridge and held down and beaten. The injury on the thigh prevented him from immediately resuming duty.

The other watchman, who came on at midnight, said he was called by complainant, who said a drunken foreigner was holding him and threatening to beat him. When he turned out, complainant was retreating from the foreigner, who was pursuing him. He did not see more as he went for the police; but on returning found complainant lying bleeding, near the Hongkew Bridge.

His WORSHIP said the case was one which, were prisoner not in the Navy, he would punish by imprisonment. As it was, he would give the option of a fine. It was a very bad assault, on an inoffensive man—he could not believe that complainant had provoked it as prisoner said, and prisoner was probably so drunk that he did not know how it occurred. Fined \$10, and \$1 compensation to be paid to complainant, or, failing payment, to undergo a month's imprisonment.

R. v. CASSIDY.

*Extinguishing a Gas lamp.*

Defendant said he was shoved up against a lamp-post last night by a larking friend, and the shock caused the light to go out.

A constable said he saw Cassidy and his friend standing by the lamp at the bridge at the end of Kiangse Road, and that Cassidy took a stick from one of his friends and put out the light.

Being taxed by his WORSHIP with telling an untruth about the affair,

Defendant denied that he had done so, and said the constable (who, he hinted, had rather

a grudge against him,) must be making a mistake.

His WORSHIP said it was a stupid and malicious proceeding; and as defendant had been up before, inflicted a fine of \$5, with an alternative of 10 days imprisonment if the fine was not paid within 24 hours.

7th October.

R. v. RICHARD BLACKBURN, *Northampton.*

Defendant was charged with being drunk on the previous afternoon.

Inspector STRIPLING stated that defendant was brought to the Police Station very drunk shortly after noon yesterday, by his shipmates, from whose statement it appeared that, while walking with them on the Bund he suddenly ran off and jumped into the river. None of them were now in Court.

Defendant said he did not remember the circumstance.

His WORSHIP inflicted a fine of \$2.

8th October.

R. v. GORDON D. CARNEY, *Halloween.*

Defendant, the 2nd mate, was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and interfering with the general working of the ship.

It appeared that on Monday night defendant, who had spent the evening on shore, returned to the ship, taking in his pocket a bottle of liquor. Next morning he was intoxicated and disorderly, and in the afternoon left the ship without leave. He was subsequently arrested on shore.

Defendant, who admitted being drunk, was fined \$10.

R. v. WILLIAM JACKSON, *Halloween.**Disobeying Orders.*

On the previous day all hands were engaged about the ship at half-past four in the morning. Shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon defendant, an A. B., said he should not work longer, as he thought twelve hours work was quite enough for one day. He knocked off at 4.30 p.m., all other hands continuing to perform their respective duties.

His WORSHIP said on board a ship the times for commencing and knocking off work were not stipulated. As a matter of fact a day's work of twelve hours was all that was required of a man, but if occasion required him to work longer he had no right to refuse.

Defendant said he should not have refused had the work he was engaged on been urgent or necessary.

His WORSHIP said the law did not permit defendant to judge whether it was or was not necessary; that was a question entirely resting with the officers. If he had had good grounds for believing he was being imposed upon, he might of course have appealed to the Consul; otherwise he had under no circumstances whatever any right to refuse duty. It did not appear that the other men felt they were working too long.

In reply to his WORSHIP, the Captain stated that defendant was a very good seaman, and he only took the present proceedings against him for an example to the rest of the crew.

His WORSHIP said with this explanation, he should only order defendant to pay the costs of the summons.

As defendant was leaving the Court, he intimated that it was his wish to leave the ship, as he did not like her.

His WORSHIP informed him that was not a matter he could decide; as he had repeatedly stated it was entirely a question for the master, and without his permission, no man of his crew could legally leave the ship.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, 7th October.

Before O. B. BRADFORD, Esq.

U. S. v. LLOYD and STONE, *Sea Serpent.*

Richard Lloyd, 32, and Peter Stone, 31, able seamen, were charged by the police with fighting while in a state of intoxication on the Hongkew Road at 1.25 p.m. on the previous day.

Defendants were sentenced to ten days' imprisonment in the U. S. Consulate gaol, on a bread and water diet.

## MIXED COURT.

Oct. 3, 1873.

Before CHEN and G. JAMIESON, Esq.

September, 26-27.—Mr. Yeo, Manager of the Gas Works, complained of 3 Chinese allowing their ponies to stray into and damage his garden. The case was adjourned one day till the Assessor should see what damage was done, and the coolies were then ordered to pay \$6.

29th.—A number of cases of petty theft were disposed of. A man was charged with stealing 20 pieces of clothing, value \$44, from an opium house. The prosecutor stated that defendant was engaged in his house, but left suddenly, and the things were then missed. The case was remanded.

30th.—The clothing case was again brought up, and defendant proving contumacious, was ordered to be remanded under punishment.

4th October.

Claim for Tls. 3,022.98 balance of account.

Defendants admitted the deficit, but said they acted as agents only in the transaction.

F. H. BALFOUR, sworn, stated that defendant applied to him last season to ship silk to England, partly on joint and partly on their own account. He did so, and all the shipments realized a loss. Account sales had been rendered to defendants with all the particulars. (Defendants admitted this.) Agreements were drawn up in each case, by which defendants agreed to pay their share of possible loss.

These agreements were admitted, but defendants urged that they were not really the owners of the silk. On cross-examination, however, they admitted that they said nothing of this at the time the contract was entered into.

The Court held that they were personally liable, and gave judgment for Tls. 3,022.98, to be paid within one month, and security to be given in the meantime that they would not make away with their property.

J. SHARP v. SUN HAOU.

Claim for Tls. 300 due on contract.

Plaintiff deposed.—I sold oil to one Wei-nan-chia, who told me he was buying for Sun-haou. The terms were put in writing and Wei put his chop on it. (Shown to be the usual mark of the firm.) He paid Tls. 200 bargain money by a bank order drawn by the Sun-haou hong. I gave notice to my purchaser and also to the Hong. The Hong said they would not have anything to do with it. They were told to clear the goods, but refused. I have resold them and the claim is for balance.

Defendant denied that the party purchasing had any authority to do so, or at least that it was a private spec of their managing partner, with which they had nothing to do.

Plaintiff, cross-examined, said he never knew the purchaser make purchases for the Sun-haou hong before, and did not know whether he had authority to do so or not. The bargain money was paid by a bank order, drawn, he believed, by the Sun-haou hong.

The case was adjourned for further evidence, and for the production of the purchaser, who could not then be found.

## NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Shanghai, 6th Oct., 1873.

Proceedings of a Naval Court held at H. B. M.'s Consulate at Shanghai, on the 6th day of October 1873, to enquire into the circumstances attending the abandonment of the British ship *Princess Beatrice*, official No. 46913, in Lat. 21 N. and Long. 123 E., on 12th September 1873.

Present:

G. JAMIESON, Esq., Acting Vice-Consul, President.

Lient. W. P. OGLE, H. M. S. }  
Thetis,Navg. Lt. H. D. WALKER, dr. }  
Geo. J. BABOT, master, Br. str. } Assessors.

Geelong,

J. C. LEBERRY, master, Br. ship }  
Mikado,

JOHN TANNER, master, late in command of the British ship *Princess Beatrice*, sworn, states—My certificate and ship's logbook and other documents are lost. I passed as a master at Liverpool about June 1871. I took

command of the *Princess Beatrice* on 22nd March last, at Newport, Wales. The ship was well found in every respect, fully manned, crew numbering 23 all told, bound on a voyage from Newport to Yokohama. We entered the Ballantyne Channel on Sunday 7th Sept. last, lat. 23 N., long. 122 E. On the morning of the 8th it came on to blow a fresh N.W. breeze with a head sea. We shortened sail lowered topsails and reefed foresail. We sounded the well and found about 4 inches of water; we rigged and manned the pumps. We stood on under easy sail on port tack. The weather got worse and we furled sail. She continued making water. We found a cross and confused sea springing up. A heavy sea continued increasing all through Monday and Tuesday, the barometer falling; in Tuesday afternoon it stood about 28.70. About 6 p.m. on Tuesday, a heavy sea struck the ship and carried away the tiller; we succeeded in temporarily securing it so as to keep the ship up to the wind. Later on in the evening the rudder chains carried away. About the same time a heavy sea broke on board and carried away both the skylights and filled the cabin with water, doing much damage. Found that the ship was making water very fast, so much so as to keep all hands at the pumps. The sea constantly breaking on board, rendered it difficult for the men to work at the pumps, as they were in danger of being washed away. All hands were kept constantly at work from Tuesday evening until the ship was abandoned on Friday forenoon. Early on Wednesday morning, the fore and mizzen top-sail carried away, and about midday the main yard on the port side of the slings. We then set reefed spanker. We sounded the well and found 5 ft. 6 in. of water, and about this time she rolled the mizzen topgallant mast away, and it stuck in the top; the sea rolling heavily, and the seas making a complete breach over her, the galley was washed out and so injured as to render the cooking of food impossible. The lee buntin carried away, and the yard, swinging backwards and forwards, broke the lifts. The braces being gone, the topsail yards came down and smashed one of the boats on the forehouse. The mainyard, in swinging about, struck the fly-wheel of the pump, rendering the starboard pump useless, by cutting away the rail we kept the port pump going; this happened on Thursday. The sea was more violent than ever. A spare mainyard which was lashed to the deck carried away, disabling the port pump. The spanker boom carried away, smashing the poop rail. The ship was now in a totally disabled condition; we could keep her slightly up to the wind by the foot of the spanker. During Thursday night we attempted without success to keep the pumps going. The crew were now in such an exhausted condition that they fell asleep at the pumps. Four or five of the men were injured through carrying away of spars; I was myself injured by a fall. On Thursday evening, being unable to sound the well, we sounded down a ventilator amidships, and found over ten feet; and after a consultation with my officers I came to the conclusion that it was necessary for the safety of the lives on board to abandon the vessel. The ship lay quite dead in the water. Fearing the foretopmast would fall and injure our only remaining boat, I cut away the weather backstays and allowed it to fall to leeward. On Friday morning we launched the longboat, put into it all the water we could obtain, 5' gals., and about 80 lbs. of bread, which I considered sufficient, also 3 bottles of sherry, two hams and one cheese. The boat was in such imminent danger of being smashed to pieces that we were obliged to put off at once. 24 persons were in the boat, including my wife. We had also in the boat a compass and sextant. By means of a couple of blankets we kept her before the sea. On Saturday morning the sea began to moderate, we then stood to N.W., hoping either to strike land or meet some vessel. On the evening of the 18th, Thursday, we were picked up by the *St. Brycedale* all safe.

To the Court.—There were originally four pumps, but the two bilge pumps had been condemned previous to my taking command; they, however, would have been of no service to the ship in any case. The cargo consisted of coals. From the observation of the wind and barometer, I calculated that a typhoon was passing from E. S. E. to W. N. W. I consider the course I was upon, N. E. by N., a proper one to avoid the typhoon.

ENOCH KENDALL, sworn, stated:—I am a master mariner, passed at Plymouth in June 1868. My certificate was lost in the ship. I joined the *Princess Beatrice* in Feb. 1873. She was well found in everything, and nothing was wanting. I joined as chief officer. We sailed from Newport, and had a favourable voyage till 8th September, when we began to shorten sail in consequence of bad weather. On Tuesday, I was knocked down by a heavy sea and severely injured, and was unable to give any active assistance up to the time the ship was abandoned. The loss of the ship in my opinion was due to the excessive leakage of the sternpost, owing to the carrying away of the tiller. Even had the pumps not been disabled, I do not think the vessel could have been saved, the men being in so exhausted a state. The captain's statement being read over to me, I entirely agree with it.

DAVID JONES, sworn, stated:—I passed as mate at Liverpool in March 1873 and joined the *Princess Beatrice* as second mate in April. She was manned and found in the ordinary condition of merchant ships. On Monday 8th September we took in sail, wind increasing and a heavy cross sea, ship making more water than usual. On Tuesday night the tiller carried away. Wednesday the mainyard carried away, and the lee yardarm in swinging backwards and forwards injured the starboard pump, rendering it unworkable. At night there was about 5 ft. of water; the men were kept constantly at work at the pumps when they could be spared, but the water continued to gain even before the starboard pump was disabled. A spare mainyard repeatedly broke loose, causing great damage and injuring several of the crew. The ship was kept generally under reefed spanker. I cannot say for certain where the leakage took place; I think it must have been through the sternpost in consequence of the tiller carrying away. At midnight on Thursday the Captain consulted me as to the advisability of abandoning the ship. I considered it the best thing to be done, as the ship was settling down fast. On the forenoon of Friday the ship was abandoned, and all the water and provisions available were put into the boat. The port pump was kept working more or less up till midnight of Thursday, but the crew were completely exhausted and almost refused to work, they had been at it constantly from Tuesday night. The ship was in sight about an hour and a half after we put off. She was still floating.

To the Captain.—I cannot remember whether it was Wednesday or Thursday that the starboard pump was injured.

WILLIAM MAURICE PHILLIPS, sworn, stated:—I joined the *Princess Beatrice* on 1st April 1873 as carpenter. I had previously served in that capacity on board ship. The ship was in a thoroughly seaworthy condition and well found. We sailed from Newport with a cargo of coals. On 8th September a heavy sea struck the ship, carrying away the tiller bands. We secured them, but in about 2 hours it broke away again and the ship became unmanageable. We had no spare tiller or tiller bolts. I went down to examine and found that the rudder in knocking about had started the sternpost from top to bottom, causing great leakage. There was no means of stopping the leak. Both pumps were kept going till Wednesday, when the starboard pump was rendered quite unworkable, through the falling of the mainyard arm. The remaining pump was kept going till Friday morning, there was no injury done to that pump. She kept on shipping heavy seas, which tore up the tarpaulings over the hatchways, sending large quantities of water below. All available hands were kept at the pumps from Tuesday and Friday morning. I was consulted by the captain as to the advisability of leaving the ship, and I thought the only thing to be done was to abandon her.

Captain TANNER, being asked if he had anything further to say before the Court proceeded to consider its judgment, said he had nothing except the fact that with the loss of his vessel he lost all he possessed. He had no interest in the ship itself, but had on board a great many personal effects of his own and his wife's, as they expected to be some time abroad, and he also lost valuable references and a service of plate given him by his last employers.



## Judgment of the Court.

The Court having carefully considered the evidence, is of opinion that the abandonment of the vessel was due to the repeated accidents she met with during the gale on the 8th and 9th Sept. last, and following days, particularly to the loss of the tiller, and damage to the sternpost through the washing about of the rudder, which in our opinion was the main cause of leakage. We think that all was done that the circumstances permitted, and that the Captain acted wisely for the safety of the lives of the crew in abandoning the ship when he did.

We have pleasure in recording our conviction that both officers and men acted with great courage and resolution in their difficult and dangerous situation.

(Sd.), G. JAMIESON.  
W. P. OGLE.  
H. D. WALKER.  
G. J. BABOT.  
J. C. ILBERRY.

M. G. C. MALLARD,  
Clerk of Court.

## Miscellaneous.

GALE AT NAGASAKI.  
(Nagasaki Gazette.)

On Thursday and Friday the 2nd and 3rd instant quite a long continued hurricane was felt in this harbor, the most severe that has occurred since the typhoon of 1867. Then the wind began in the S. W. and after 15 minutes lull, came from the opposite quarter. But the force of the wind is said to have been felt less then, than in the late storm from N. W. So sheltered is this harbor by the hills which almost shut us in from the sea, that when we have a gale with the force of 8, we can easily imagine that it can be 12 a few miles outside. Considerable damage was done to property afloat and ashore, but happily unattended with loss of life. A large amount of the debris is still floating along the shore in the lower part of the city. A large quantity of rain fell during the two day and nights with hardly any intermission, and at times coming with a sharp stinging sensation, when the face was exposed. Among the casualties of which we have yet heard, are the following:—

Eight coal junks were wrecked at Takasima, and one junk loaded with coal broken upon the rocks near the Patent slip. Coal thus lost was valued at 1,000 dollars. Casoneoy's pier was completely demolished. Boyd & Co.'s Steam launch *Omoto* dragged and grounded off Mitchell & Co.'s yard and considerably damaged. Their smaller launch *Omoto* dragged and grounded off Mitchell & Co.'s yard and considerably damaged. Their smaller launch *Sylph* sank at her moorings, and the cutter *Veronica* on being fouled by another boat, dragged her anchor and got amongst the wreck of Casoneoy's wharf; losing her jibboom and rudder and rolling her mast out. The Government Telegraph line has been blown down in some places, and communication between this port and Kobe at present stopped. Doubtless we shall hear of more accidents soon, that have happened at sea. Many private residences were more or less injured, in some instances the whole of the plaster of one side of a building was blown off. Trees, fences, gates, and things in general were pretty thoroughly shaken and overturned. To give a tangible idea of the gale, we mention that the *Yantic* dragged about four lengths, with two bower anchors, and had to get out her sheet anchor, and raise steam; but then she could not use her propeller, for she drifted so near a junk, with four anchors out, that she was danger of being entangled in the rope. The *Hartford* however rode out the storm finely with her two bowers, and did not drift an inch. The Russian *Vitiaz* also stood her ground well.

We give the changes in the barometer during the heaviest part of the storm, as recorded at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company.

| THURSDAY. |            |          |
|-----------|------------|----------|
| 12 P.M.   | 29.51 Bar. | 7 Force. |
| 1 "       | 47 "       | 8 "      |
| 2 "       | 42 "       | 8 "      |
| 3 "       | 38 "       | 9 "      |
| 5 "       | 30 "       | 9 "      |

| 6 P.M.  | 27 Bar. | 9 Force. |
|---------|---------|----------|
| 8 "     | 22 "    | 10 "     |
| 8 1/2 " | 16 "    | 10 "     |
| 9 "     | 19 "    | 10 "     |

A young Japanese was drowned at Daikoku matchi, near the head of the bay. He was working to save his junk from getting adrift. After a few minutes his body was found and brought on board the junk, but too late to revive him. A Japanese woman was struck by lightning at Mogi and instantly killed. She was with three friends in a boat anchored near the shore.

## THE LAROOT DIFFICULTIES.

From the *Singapore Times* we take the following regarding the difficulties on the Laroot Coast:—

The *Midge* returned to Pinang from a cruise on the Perak coast on the 11th instant. Her boats had been fired upon by some villagers by mistake. The *Midge* returned the fire, and next day intended to have destroyed the village, but early in the morning the villagers sent a canoe to explain and apologise. A junk laden with timber from Pulo Puncore had been captured by Chinese pirates and taken up a creek, but was recaptured by the *Midge* under orders from the Lieutenant Governor.

The *Midge* appears to have returned again to the Laroot coast, and her boats were fired upon (as stated by a recent telegram). Private advices state that the chief officer and one of the juniors, who were in a boat at the time, were fired upon by five or six Chinese junks. The chief officer was mortally wounded and the junior less severely. There was no other casualty. The Chinese were masters of the situation, and had forts, batteries, stockades and booms everywhere. There is a very strong feeling of indignation in Pinang with regard to the weak, vacillating policy of Government in allowing for a moment such highhanded proceedings on the part of the Chinese. The blowing up of the Tunku Muntri's house appears to have been a most audacious proceeding. It was done at a quarter past four o'clock in the morning of the 17th, by a band of 20 to 30 coolies, who took several bags of gunpowder to the house, and, after stabbing the police watchman, set fire to the powder with crackers. The Tunku, luckily for himself, slept elsewhere that night, but his iron bed was blown to pieces, and the half dozen inmates of the house were all more or less injured and had to be sent to hospital. Nine Chinamen were charged on the 8th inst., under sections 125 and 126 of the Penal Code, with aiding and abetting in the disturbances at Laroot. There are said to be 100 witnesses, and the case will occupy a long time. Captain Smith, of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Moulmain*, was dangerously wounded on the 30th ult., by one of his lascars, at Mergui.

## A CAUCASIAN DRINKING-BOUT.

(From *Macmillan's Magazine*.)

We started one morning, a party of five, to drive the twenty-five miles to Prince Tchadze's house. After many escapes from being overturned, we arrived at an opening in a high wooden fence rather like a park paling; this opening was closed by horizontal bars, and at its side was a regular English stile, with steps on both sides and a rail at the top. Driving through the opening, we entered what might well be called a park—most beautiful greensward, with many a fine old tree, walnut, beech, oak, and others, entirely surrounded by the fence. At two o'clock we were summoned to dinner. In a large hall opening out of the verandah and occupying the whole breadth of the house, were spread two tables, one for the guests and chief personages, the other for the dependants, and each having a sort of division to separate those who sat above the salt from those who sat below. The only ladies were our host's wife and daughter. Soup began the repast, and then to each person was handed a plate covered with pieces of three or four kinds of fish. Hardly was there time to begin upon this when another plateful of some kind of meat was put down, and then another and another, till the space in front of each guest was crowded with several platefuls of different kinds of food. While we were occupied getting through the contents of some of these plates, a flourish of horns was heard, and a

sort of procession entered the hall, bearing on a huge silver tray the hindquarters of an ox roasted. Before, however, getting through any more food, let me say something about the drink. At the commencement of the dinner an "arbitrator bibendi," or toast-master, was, according to the usual custom, appointed, the approval by the guests of the choice being courteously asked and of course given. This post in all home festivals is generally confided to some relation well known for his drinking qualifications, and whose success and endurance in drinking bouts have given him a certain prescriptive right to the honour. In this instance, the office was allotted to a cousin of our host's, a tall, handsome, wild-looking fellow, whom we had remarked among the horsemen accompanying us for his daring horsemanship, splendid costume, and abundant hair. The *toolambatch*, as the symposiarch is called, did not assume his functions at the beginning of dinner, and for a short time we drank peaceably out of wine glasses. The drink was the red wine of the country, slightly rough and acrid, but not strong. On the entrance of the quarter of beef a small silver cup was given to each person at the upper table, and filled by the four attendants whose especial duty it was to serve the wine, and then the *toolambatch*, rising, proposed the health of the Emperor of Russia. The quarter of beef was put down in front of the *toolambatch*, who, drawing the long dagger always worn by the natives, at the fastening of the belt in front, cut away horizontally at it, until he arrived at a perfectly smooth, even surface of meat. He then stopped to propose another toast, which was drunk out of the same silver cups as before. Returning to his work at the beef, he began cutting most delicate waterlike slices, which he handed hanging on the dagger to his neighbour, who in turn handed them on to another, and so on. A few more toasts were drunk out of the small silver cups, and then some larger ones, about the size of an ordinary tumbler, were brought in, and placed here and there at intervals to serve for every three or four of the *convives*. The silence and stiffness which had prevailed during the first part of the proceeding were beginning to disappear, tongues were loosed, and it was surprising to find how languages, which in ordinary moments came haltingly or not at all, now flowed freely from unaccustomed lips. The serious business of the feast appeared only to begin when a good-sized cup was brought in and handed to the *toolambatch*, who "crowned it with wine"—it held nearly a bottle—and drank the bumper off to the health of the ladies. He then refilled it, and passed it to his left-hand neighbour, by whom it was emptied and returned to the *toolambatch*, to be again filled by him and passed to the second person on his left, and so on all round the company. The repeated toasts were now beginning to tell in many instances, and the ladies, who had behaved most admirably, and had viewed the scene with a kindly interest, begotten no doubt of habit, now rose to depart. Prince Mirsky, who by his position had the privilege of exempting himself from the stringent law which allows no man to quit the table so long as the *toolambatch* is erect, accompanied them. One of his aides-de-camp, who knew what was coming, managed to sneak out unobserved, and could not be found till just before we went away. The other remained, and begged on behalf of himself and the other two strangers that they might be allowed to sit there merely as spectators. The request, however, was politely but firmly refused, until it was urged that two of us had been, and still were, very unwell. The plea was accepted. But, alas for my bad luck, no available excuse could be found for me, and to my horror I saw myself without hope of escape let in for a carouse to which anything I had hitherto witnessed was but a joke. Toast now succeeded toast in quick succession; but all was done with a gravity and staidness befitting so important a proceeding. The wine was of the same kind as at first, but the quality was if anything rather better. The manner of drinking continued as before, the *toolambatch* first filling the cup and drinking himself, and then refilling it for each one from left to right. After two or three rounds out of one cup, another of somewhat larger size was brought, and thus progressively we got on to goblets of the most formidable capacity. What need to tell how the scene progressed, what toasts were

drunk, what victims consigned to forgetfulness? Suffice it that our numbers were at length reduced to four, the toolambatch, myself, and two others, one the only remnant of the chorus, which had long since ceased to celebrate the toasts. Was the end approaching, and what was that end to be? I asked myself, with increasing horror, when I saw brought in a huge bowl, widemouthed, deep-bottomed, and two-handled, into which the toolambatch with unfaltering hand emptied three and a half bottles, and then with much emphasis proposed to drink to the health of the "dead men." With fascinated eyes I watched him, as slowly but without a pause he drained the monstrous cup, literally

"Pleno so proliut auro,"

and longed that he might be numbered with those whose health he was drinking. But no, he finished, and holding the edge on his thumb nail, showed that only the ruby drop was left. Defections had left me immediately on his right, so that my turn came last. The first on the left accomplished the task, though with many a pause. The next began well, stopped, tried again with faltering hands, again paused, once more tried, and then placing the cup on the table sank among the dead. I was partially saved, for it was the law that when anyone succumbed in the act of drinking, the person next to him should only finish what was left. My predecessor had almost completed his task, and I managed to finish it without accident. We three remaining ones now sat eyeing one another like gladiators in a ring, and measuring one another's strength and endurance. A minute or two elapsed, and then the toolambatch, to whom the cup had been returned, rose once more, and calling for more wine, proposed to drink to the health of the "living." It was a desperate emergency. To face again the chance of having to swallow that awful magnum seemed out of the question. What was to be done—feign defeat, and fall among the dead, and so avoid the impending fate? I thought of the words Horace puts in the mouth of Ibibidius,

"Nos nisi damnose bibimus, moriemur inulti;"

and then as the beginning of the following line

"Et calices poscit majores"

came mechanically to mind, a sudden thought seized me. "What!" I exclaimed, starting up, "do you propose to drink to the victors out of the same cup as to the vanquished? Not so, I demand a larger one:

"Capaciore affert huc, puer, scyphos,"

The toolambatch, though his face, when the meaning of this outburst had been explained to him, showed slight symptoms of astonishment, lost none of his equanimity, but turned to the servants and asked for a bigger cup. There was none. "Never mind," I said, my classical memories now thoroughly aroused, "bring that here," pointing to a large earthen pitcher which had been used as a wine cooler, and which must have held over two gallons; "we will drink out of that." With one look of blank amazement at the proposed flagon, the toolambatch quietly declined the task, which would have fallen to him first, of trying to empty it. "Then," said I, "we drink no more." Such was the law, and there was no appeal. My ruse had succeeded, the toolambatch was no Socrates, and our symposium at once broke up.

### Clippings.

The *Amethyst*, corvette, under orders for China, is nearly complete; and the corvette *Nymphé*, serving on the China Station, is to be replaced by the *Gazelle*.

Insurances on the str. *Singapore*, wrecked on Cape Guardafui, were effected in London, before the news of her loss reached there, at the rate of 25, 50 and, just before the telegram was received, 60 guineas per cent.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs from Vienna that the Ameer of Kashgar has been victorious against China, and has taken six large towns, that the Chinese Emperor sued for peace, and sent large presents, and that preliminaries of peace were signed last month.

We are glad to learn that Mr. W. F. Mayers long promised Biographical Dictionary is at length in the press, the Presbyterian Mission Office at Shanghai having undertaken the work. Its appearance may be looked for early next year.—*China Mail*.

By advices from Chefoo we learn that the French Naval Authorities have broken up the small invalid establishment which they have maintained since 1860 on the Kung Kung-tao island opposite the settlement, and have withdrawn the post of six or eight seamen whom until now they have kept there. It is thought likely that the French naval paymaster, who acts at the same time as Vice-Consul for France, will also shortly be removed. The French gunboat *Scorpion* left Chefoo on the 9th en route for Saigon, via Shanghai and Hongkong. The flag-ship *Bellepueuse* sailed on the 14th for Japan. H. M. S. *Rinaldo* was expected from Newchwang about the 18th.—*Ibid*.

THE GREAT REMEDIES for Consumption. Wasting, and Indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, strength and weight increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved by their use. Price from 2s. to 21s. Savory & Moore (Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.), 143 New Bond Street, London, and all Chemists. NOTE.—Name and trade mark on each bottle.

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MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet triep Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post*. "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*.

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### Shanghai Share Market.

| Stock.                            | Paid up. | Last Divid.         | Closing Quotations. |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Banks.</b>                     |          |                     |                     |
| H'kong and S'hai Banking Corp.    | \$ 125   | 12 p. c.            | 49½ ex 73½          |
| <b>Steamer Cos.</b>               |          |                     |                     |
| Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.     | Tls.     |                     | Tls.                |
| Union Steam Navigation Company.   | 100      | 12 p. c.            | 100                 |
| North-China Steamer Compy.        | 100      | 12 p. c.            | 65 March            |
| China Coast S. N. Co.             | 100      |                     | 40                  |
|                                   | Tls. 65  |                     | Tls. 57             |
| <b>Docks.</b>                     |          |                     |                     |
| Shanghai Dock Co.                 | Tl. 500  | 4 p. c.             | 205                 |
| Fooding Dock Co.                  | 100      | 10 p. c.            | 90                  |
| <b>Gas.</b>                       |          |                     |                     |
| Shanghai Gas Co.                  | 100      | 12 p. c.            | Tls. 138            |
| French Gas Co.                    | 50       | 11 p. c.            | 62                  |
| H'kong and China Gas Co. (l.mtd.) | £ 10     | 10 p. c.            | \$65 nominal        |
| <b>Insurance.</b>                 |          |                     |                     |
| China Traders' Co. (Limited)      | \$1,000  | 250 p. sh.          | \$2100              |
| N. China Ins. Co.                 | Tl. 300  | Trienn'             | 412                 |
| Union Ins. Society of Canton      | \$1,000  | Do.                 | 1850                |
| Yangtze Insurance Association     | Tl. 500  | 15 p. c.            | 787½                |
| China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.   | 100      | 12 p. c.            | 108½                |
| Chinese Insurance Co. (Limited)   | \$ 200   | 12 p. c.            | 215 ex 73           |
| H'kong Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)    | 200      | 12 p. c. & \$21.28½ | 560 ex 73½          |
| Victoria Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)  | 100      | 12 p. c.            | 119/120             |
| China Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)     | 100      | 12 p. c.            | 130/131             |
| <b>Miscellaneous.</b>             |          |                     |                     |
| Shanghai Tug and Lighter Compy.   | Tl. 850  | 12 p. c.            | 500 ex div.         |
| S'hai and Hongkew Wharf Co.       | 100      | 12 p. c.            | 138                 |
| S'hai and Fooding Foundry Co.     | 100      | 1st year            | 47                  |
| S'hai Racket Club.                | 120      | 5 p. c.             | .. ..               |
| Bridge of Boats (Ningpo)          | 500      | 12 p. c.            | .. ..               |
| <b>Exchange.</b>                  |          |                     |                     |
| Bank Sight Rate                   | 73       |                     |                     |

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LONDON (E.C.)

Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 8TH OCTOBER, 1873.

THE London mails of 15th and 22nd August were delivered here together on 4th instant *ex* the P. & O. steamer *Sunda*, the M. M. steamer *Donnai*—the bearer of the former—having been overhauled at Galle, to which harbour she had put back for repairs; and on the same date, the steamer *Caydor Castle* arrived from London. The P. M. steamer *Costa Rica*, from Japan, with the American mails of, 1st ultimo, sustained some damage betwixt this and Nagasaki, to which port she returned on Saturday night last, and transferred her despatches to the U. S. steamer *Hartford*, which vessel reached this on Tuesday last. The steamer *Costa Rica* arrived here yesterday.

Advices from London, by wire, are to 3rd instant, and quote *Mid. Orleans Cotton*, 9½d., firm. *Grey Shirtings*, 9s. 10½d. Manchester market quiet, but steady. *Iron*, £13, 10s., and *Best Lead*, £24. Discount, 5 per cent. September Export of *Plain Cottons* from England, 18,625,000 yards.

**PIECE GOODS.**—Our last report was published on 28th ulto., and the autumn native settling day has since passed off without much trouble; but the long expected autumn demand has not yet come. Sellers are still hoping, and the Chinese brokers are still saying that it is not far distant now, but the Shanghai Piece Goods trade for many a month past has been illustrative only of "hope deferred," and of prophetic utterings which have not been fulfilled. By this we do not mean to say that the native seers are to be discredited always. They have sources for information that are wholly closed to the foreigner, and they ought, with tolerable clearness, to be able to foretell what is, and what is not to be—within a limited period. But, as a rule, their trade predictions do not convey the idea that they are divinely inspired, and on the present occasion it is a matter of difficulty to discover any good ground for their dicta. At TIENTSIN, the waters certainly are falling, but money is rising, and business still languishes. The autumn demand is expected there also. Prices are lower there than here. At HANKOW, the long interval between the mails has been marked only by a good demand for *Woolens* at advancing prices. The market for *Cotton Goods* was, if anything, worse; sales were small, and prices easier. The JAPAN news is better. From YOKOHAMA, we are advised that "the market has continued to improve, and a large business has been done in all weights of *Grey Shirtings* at advancing prices. *Velvets* are in demand at a further advance, and *Yarns* and *Turkey Reds* are in better request;" and the tenor of my Hiogo correspondence is very similar. At the latter port, some enquiry had sprung up for good 7-lb. *Grey Shirtings*, and as there were none in stock, the probability is that the demand will directly effect our own market before long.

The following remarks refer to the business done here during the past twelve days—from 26th ultimo to 7th instant—both dates inclusive.

**Grey Shirtings**—8½-lbs.—The settling day has been paraded by the native as the cause of the very small business transacted, during the period under review, and doubtless that, with its constant companion, an unsettled money market, has seriously affected trade; but the generality of holders of fair to good common chops have been very firm, and so far have successfully resisted all the efforts of the dealers to establish a lower range of prices. This, we regret to say, does not hold good in regard to the lowest classes or to Dewhurst's Eagles. The former have been quitted and are still on offer at a decline on last mail's quotations, while Dewhurst's Eagles are unchanged in value, but in no demand whatever. For the medium qualities the enquiry strengthened yesterday, and a comparatively large business resulted, at slightly better rates. Dewhurst's Red Pheasants are again quoted, by sale, Tls. 1.90; their R. mark had receded to Tls. 1.87½ per piece in the native market. Collier's Lion chop was done at Tls. 1.93, and ordinary chops, at Tls. 1.88 a 1.89 per piece. 7-lbs.—The bulk of the stock consists of inferior qualities which are most difficult to place, even at the low rates ruling before last mail left. Of Dewhurst's Eagles there is not a price to be met with, and the holders of good common chops refuse to sell at the rates offered. They have adopted Tls. 1.65 per piece—the value of "Red Pheasants,"—as their basis. No business worth mentioning in heavy shirtings. Estimated sales of all weights 75,000 a 80,000 pieces, a portion whereof has gone to Japan.

**White Shirtings.**—Trifling sales are reported, but the market is firmer.

**T. Cloths.**—A few settlements of low count 6 and 7-lbs. are reported, and some Mexicans also have changed hands. The latter have been forced on buyers with the usual result. Prices for Mexican quality are purely nominal. Of 8-lbs. almost the only sales recorded have been of Mildews at auction at gradually declining rates. Sales 15,000 pieces 6-lbs. at Tls. 1.03 a 1.05 for common, and Tls. 1.10 a 1.15 for passable Mexican cloth; 7,500 a 10,000 pieces 7-lbs. at Tls. 1.15 a 1.20, and Tls. 1.35 a 1.45 for common and Mexican qualities, and about 5,000 pieces 8-lbs. at Tls. 1.58 a 1.61 per piece.

**Drills, Jeans and Sheetings.**—Nothing particular has taken place in these fabrics. The enquiry for them has been lifeless, and the transactions few and unimportant. The settlements as recorded amount to 7,000 pieces Drills at Tls. 2.37 a 2.58 for Dutch and English; 5,000 pieces of Jeans at Tls. 1.83 a 1.86 for English, and Tls. 2.10 for 8½-lbs. Dutch; and 2,040 pieces English 15-lbs. Sheetings mildewed at Tls. 2.30 per piece, and 660 pieces ship-damaged American Sheetings at 3.27½ per piece. The price of the last named article has dropped to Tls. 3.60 in the native market, with native sellers of Indian head, but no buyers.

**Fancy Cottons.**—The usual desultory business has to be recorded. *Turkey Reds* have slightly improved, and in *Velvets* and *Velvetees* there has been more doing. *Gentian Sheetings* also figure among the settlements again, and small sales of *Damasks*, *Dyed Brocades* and *Chintzes* have been effected. Settlements are as follows:—*Turkey Reds*, 2,200 pieces of very common cloth at Tls. 1.00 a 1.10 per piece, and 700 pieces good 2½ a 3-lbs. at Tls. 2.00 a 2.10 per piece. 1,000 pieces *Turkey Red Chintzes* at Tls. 2.20 per piece; *Dyed Damasks*, 240 pieces at Tls. 4.70; *Dyed Brocades*, 1,000 pieces, at Tls. 2.80 a 3.00; *White Spots*, 200 pieces at Tls. 2.10; *Chintzes*, 4,000 pieces at Tls. 1.28 a 1.65 per piece; *Gentian Shirtings*, 1,000 pieces at Tls. 2.48 per piece; and a few dozens of *Fancy Handkerchiefs* at Tls. 0.70 per dozen.

**Woolens.**—The only speciality in the Woollen goods market is a well sustained enquiry for *Long Ells* and *Camlets*, but a persistent refusal on the part of the trade to advance much on former quotations. The demand comes from Hankow. Trifling transactions in *Spanish Stripes*, *Figured Orleans*, *Medium Cloths* and *Crapes* are noted, but are hardly worth recording. Of *Long Ells* some 3,000 pieces—chiefly scarlet—have been taken, and although C. P. H. and H. H. cannot yet be quoted higher than Tls. 6.40 per piece, the article is firmer, and its position continues strong. Tls. 6.37½ has been declined for H. D. B. *Scarlet*. It is worth Tls. 6.45 in Hankow. *Camlets*—Assorted—have changed hands to extent of fully 2,500 pieces at Tls. 14.40 a 15.10 per piece. The assortment now wanted is *Scarlet*, *Dark Blue*, and *Gentian*; *Light Gentian* is objected to. Heavy *Broad Cloths* are very dull of sale. They are offering at a considerable decline on cost price without attracting buyers.

| C.P.H.                          | Scarlet.    | Dark Blue. | Gentian. | Green. | Orange. | Ash.  | White. | Purple. | Black. | Brown. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|----------|--------|---------|-------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| Camlets, per piece .....        | Tls. 15.0.0 | 14.6.5     | 15.3.0   | 16.5.0 | 15.5.0  | ...   | 16.0.0 | 15.5.0  | 15.4.0 | ...    |
| Long Ells, per piece .....      | 6.4.0       | 6.6.0      | 5.6.5    | 7.1.0  | 5.6.0   | ...   | ...    | 6.0.0   | 6.2.0  | ...    |
| Spanish Stripes, per yard ..... | 0.5.9½      | 0.6.2½     | 6.0½     | 6.7    | 7.2     | 0.6.0 | 0.6.2  | 0.6.2   | 0.6.3  | 0.7.0  |

|                          |  | Grey Shirtings. | T.-Cloths. | White Shirtings. | Drills. | Jeans.  | Sheetings. | Dyed Shirtings. | Spots, White. | Spots, Dyed. | Brocades, White. | Brocades, Dyed. | Damasks Dyed. | Chintzes. |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------|------------|------------------|---------|---------|------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|
| Stocks, last night. Pcs. |  | 954,500         | 1,329,600  | 109,600          | 296,400 | 164,100 | 59,800     | 12,200          | 8,000         | 3,500        | 2,100            | 8,100           | 5,000         | 119,700   |
| Against 8/10/72 „        |  | 1,633,400       | 1,409,800  | 262,600          | 18,800  | 71,700  | 26,000     | 12,700          | 11,000        | 8,000        | .....            | 3,600           | 5,100         | 65,200    |

| Turkey Reds. | Velvets. | Velvetees. | Handkerchiefs. doz. | Mualins. | Dimities. | Spanish Stripes. | M & B. Cloths. | Camlets. | Long Ells. | Lastings. | Lastings-Crape. | Lustras. |         |        |
|--------------|----------|------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|------------------|----------------|----------|------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|---------|--------|
|              |          |            |                     |          |           |                  |                |          |            |           |                 | Plain    | Figured | Crape  |
| 45,900       | 9,000    | 3,800      | 130,300             | 16,400   | 8,900     | 17,900           | 25,000         | 24,300   | 27,200     | 16,500    | 3,700           | 26,300   | 136,100 | 14,900 |
| 19,500       | .....    | 14,500     | 118,700             | 23,700   | 9,500     | 11,700           | 23,300         | 14,500   | 67,800     | 10,700    | 10,200          | 3,800    | 90,200  | 17,200 |

Stocks last night are exclusive of cargoes—*ex Glenfalloch, Hopewell, Mikado, Mary Whitridge, Midnight, Hector, Vanguard, Sunda* and *Caydor Castle*, and of sundry re-exports.



| G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—             |     |              | T. m. c. T. m. c. |                                  |        | T-CLOTHS— |      |                             | BLUE DENIMS..... |       |       |
|-----------------------------------|-----|--------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--------|-----------|------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------|-------|
| 38½ yds. 39 in. 7lbs.             | pc. | 1.55         | 1.69              | 6-lbs. 24yds. 32 in. Ord...      | p. pc. | 1.04      | 1.10 | 0.03½                       | 0.05             |       |       |
| 84 @ 8½ lbs.                      |     | 1.85         | 1.96              | 7-lbs. do. do.                   |        | 1.15      | 1.24 | 12 yds. 37 in. ...          | pc.              | 1.20  | 1.57  |
| 9 a 9½-lbs.                       |     | 2.15         | 2.30              | 6-lbs. Mex.                      |        | 1.15      | 1.25 | 41 in. ...                  |                  | 1.60  | 1.90  |
| 9½ a 10-lbs.                      |     | 2.35         | 2.53              | 7-lbs.                           |        | 1.35      | 1.55 | MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. ... |                  | 0.62  | 0.75  |
| G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—            |     |              |                   | 8 to 8½-lbs.                     |        | 1.56      | 1.76 | CAMLETS, English, SS        |                  | 14.20 | 15.00 |
| 40 yds. 36 in. 56 Reed            | pc. | 1.75         | 1.80              | Better kinds and XX              |        | 1.85      | 2.20 | GG                          |                  | 15.00 |       |
| 60 reed                           |     | 1.85         | 1.95              | HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue 28 in. # dz. |        | 0.45      | 0.60 | SSG                         |                  | 14.90 |       |
| 64                                |     | 1.90         | 2.00              | Brown...                         |        | 0.45      | 0.47 | MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS       |                  | 0.75  | 1.65  |
| 64 " Best & 66 Reed               |     | 2.10         | 2.15              | SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, White         | pc.    | 2.08      | 2.10 | SPANISH STRIPES nom.        | yd.              | 0.58  | 0.60  |
| 68 @ 72 reed.                     |     | 2.35         | 2.65              | Dyed.                            | pc.    | 2.45      | 2.60 | " T. T. B                   |                  |       | 0.60  |
| DRILLS, Am., 40yds. 30in. 15-lbs. |     |              | 3.40              | BROCADES—White, 40yds.           | pc.    | 2.15      | 2.25 | LONG ELLS—                  |                  |       |       |
| English,                          |     | 2.55         | 2.60              | Dyed.                            |        | 2.75      | 3.00 | Scarlet, 24 yrd. HH         | pc.              | 6.40  |       |
| Do. Fine to Finest                |     | 2.70         | 2.80              | DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds.           |        | 4.40      | 4.90 | " CPH                       |                  | 6.40  |       |
| Dutch, nom., 13 a 14½-lbs.        |     | 2.38         | 2.50              | GENTIAN SHIRTINGS                |        | 2.35      | 2.55 | Assorted, HH                |                  | 6.00  | 6.25  |
| JEANS, D'ch., 30yd. 30in. 8½lb.   |     |              | 2.05              | CHINTZ—Assorted                  | pc.    | 1.30      | 1.55 | " CPH                       |                  | 6.25  | 6.30  |
| English                           |     | 8 a 8½lbs.   | 1.83              | Blue and Brown                   |        | 1.25      | 1.35 | " GG                        |                  | 6.30  |       |
| American                          |     |              | None.             | Scarlet                          |        | 1.40      | 1.50 | LASTINGS, 30 yds            |                  | 10.00 | 11.55 |
| SHEETINGS—                        |     |              |                   | TURKEY REDS, 24yds. 2½ a 3lbs.   |        | 1.85      | 2.15 | GRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.     |                  | 4.80  | 9.20  |
| Amer., 40yds. 36 a 28 in. 15-lbs. |     | 3.70         | 3.75              | Do. Best                         |        | 2.20      | 2.80 | GRAPE LUSTRES               |                  | 3.80  | 4.00  |
| Eng.,                             |     | 14½ a 16lbs. | 2.50              | VELVETS—Black, 22 in.            | yd.    | 0.18½     | 0.20 | ORLEANS—Figured, 30yds.     | pc.              | 3.20  | 4.00  |
|                                   |     |              |                   | VELVETEENS—Black, 18 in.         |        | 0.14      | 0.15 | Do. Spot & Stork Patterns.  |                  | 3.20  | 4.20  |
|                                   |     |              |                   | 26 in.                           |        | 0.21      | 0.22 |                             |                  |       |       |

**METALS.**—A quiet market has ruled since last mail day. In English Lead nothing has been done, and the quotation is still Tls. 5.70 for cash, and Tls. 5.75 on time for L.B. For Japanese Lead some enquiry prevails, but there is little in stock, and people say that the supply is nearly exhausted. Further it is said—with how much truth we know not—that the article which has been sold as Japanese Lead is not a native product, but a re-melt of bullets, and anything bearing the semblance of the mineral. Locke, Blackett & Co.'s mark—with one T. short—has come from Japan of late, and it is believed in well-informed circles that if more bullets turn up, the extra T will be added. This is a sign of the progressive civilisation of Japan. Nail Rod Iron.—For this metal there has been scarcely any demand, the native dealers showing little inclination to continue business at former prices, while foreign importers, for the most part, refuse to accept lower rates. Tin.—Rates are again lower, but at the decline, fair sales have been made. Copper does not change. There is no stock here, and in the absence of supplies, quotations are nominal. Quicksilver is saleable in small lots at Tls. 105 @ Tls. 107½. Tin Plates are difficult to move, and we have no sales of them to note to-day.

**STRAITS' PRODUCE.**—In Pepper, we have no change to note. The market is easier if anything. Sapanwood has found buyers at current quotations; and Sandalwood has been in rather more enquiry without, however, any better prices offering. Mangrove Bark.—The speculative purchases of sometime ago are still on hand, and dull of sale at a loss on the rates originally paid.

**SUGARS.**—White descriptions have been in fair request and have slightly advanced in value, but brown kinds have been neglected. As the cold weather approaches, their turn will come. A very fair business in White Sugar has been done since last mail left.

## QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.

|                            |            | Tls. m. c.    |                                  |          | Tls. m. c.    |
|----------------------------|------------|---------------|----------------------------------|----------|---------------|
| QUICKSILVER—American       | per Pcl.   | 110.00 a      | COTTON—Common New                | per Pcl. | 9.00 a 9.50   |
| TIN PLATES—14 x 10         | per Box.   | 7.25 a 7.50   | " Medium                         | "        | 9.80 a 10.50  |
| IRON WIRE—No. 17           | nominal    | 7.50 a 7.75   | " Best                           | "        | 11.00 a       |
| 18                         | no demand. | 8.25 a        | SUGAR—White—Swatow, No. 1        | "        | 6.40 a 7.10   |
| 19, 23                     | "          | 8.25 a 8.50   | " 2                              | "        | 5.70 a 6.20   |
| STRAITS TIN—Fong Hing      | nom.       | 27.00 a       | " 3                              | "        | 5.10 a 5.80   |
| Fok Chok                   | "          | 25.50 a 26.00 | Canton, ... 1                    | "        | 5.50 a 5.70   |
| Common Chops               | "          | 12.50 a 16.00 | " 2                              | "        | 5.00 a 5.20   |
| STEEL                      | per Tub    | 3.34 a 3.50   | " 3                              | "        | 4.60 a 5.00   |
| Bamboo                     | "          | 3.70 a 4.10   | Brown...Swatow, Best             | "        | 2.70 a 3.20   |
| JAPAN COPPER—Finger        | nominal    | 20.00 a 21.00 | Common                           | "        | 2.50 a 2.80   |
| Slab, best                 | "          | 19.20 a 19.50 | " Canton, Common                 | "        | 2.60 a 3.20   |
| Ore                        | "          | 17.50 a       | " Canton, Common                 | "        | 2.30 a 2.80   |
| HOOP IRON                  | "          | 3.60 a 3.70   | PEPPER—Black                     | "        | 11.50 a 11.70 |
| PIG IRON                   | per Ton    | 36.00 a 37.50 | White                            | "        | 18.00 a 19.00 |
| NAILROD IRON—              |            |               | RATTANS—Common                   | "        | 2.60 a 3.20   |
| Dawe's Best                | per Pcl.   | 3.45 a 3.50   | Good to fine                     | "        | 3.80 a 4.00   |
| Belgian                    | "          | 3.00 a 3.10   | Best                             | "        | 4.20 a 4.40   |
| M. M. Crown                | "          | 3.15 a 3.25   | SAPAN WOOD—3 pieces to the picul | "        | 3.00 a 3.10   |
| Bar—Dawes                  | (Nom.)     | 3.60 a 3.85   | 5                                | "        | 2.50 a 2.60   |
| Round                      | do.        | 3.50 a 3.90   | SANDALWOOD—South Sea             | "        | 3.50 a 3.70   |
| LEAD—L B                   | nom.       | 5.70 a 5.75   | Timor                            | "        | 9.00 a 10.00  |
| Japanese and Common Brands | "          | 5.45 a 5.60   | Malabar                          | "        | 15.50 a 17.50 |
|                            |            |               | MANGROVE BARK                    | "        | 0.70 a 1.30   |
|                            |            |               | FLINT STONES,                    | "        | 0.40 a 0.45   |

**COALS.**—Greater firmness has been displayed by importers, and rates are in consequence the turn dearer, the market closing with an upward tendency. Quotations from ship are now—Cardiff, Tls. 12; American, Tls. 11; English, Tls. 9.50; Sydney, Tls. 9.25; New Castle, n.s.w., Tls. 8.50; Japan, Tls. 5, and Formosa, Tls. 5.50 per ton. Arrivals 8,538 tons.

**FREIGHTS.**—The freight market has not changed much since the date of our last report. Coastwise, there is very little going on, and rates are pretty much what the trade offer. For London, Tea has declined to £2, 10s. per ton of 50 feet for sailing ships, and at this, the *Leucadia* is nearly full. Charters to load Rice at Hio go for a port in the United Kingdom or the Continent, are on the market, and for this voyage £3 17s. 6d. and £4 have been offered without effect.

**COTTON.**—Supplies have been arriving very freely from the country, and, with a pressure to realise, prices have given way. Good Hongkong market quality can now be bought at Tls. 9.40 per picul. The Hong is packing best staple in imitation of the Ningpo bales, so the presumption is that the yield this season in that quarter is deficient. The Hankow advices of the new crop are still favorable. The staple is good, abundant and cheap—price Tls. 9½ a 10 per picul.

**EXCHANGE** on London remained steady for some time after the despatch of last mail, and a moderate business was done at 5s. 10½d. a 5s. 11d. for Bank drafts, 5s. 11½d. a 5s. 11¾d. credits; and 5s. 11½d. a 5s. 11¾d. for Documentary bills, but the demand for remittance having since become more active, rates have receded closing as undernoted. On India, there has been a large business done at 307½ a 308. On Hongkong, transactions are limited, and quotations not so firm at 27½ a 27, and 27½ a 27½ for Bank and Commercial bills.

## CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

|                                                            |                             |              |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, at sight                            | 5s. 9d. a 5s. 9½d.          | pc. Tl.      |
| " " at 6 month's sight                                     | 5s. 10½d. a 5s. 10¾d.       | "            |
| Credits, at 6 months' sight                                | 5s. 11½d. a 5s. 11¾d.       | "            |
| Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight                      | 5s. 11½d. a 5s. 11¾d.       | "            |
| ON PARIS.—Banks at 6 months' sight                         | Fcs. 7.50 noml.             | "            |
| Credits, at 6 months' sight                                | Fcs. 7.57                   | "            |
| Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight                      | "                           | "            |
| ON CALCUTTA.—Bank Bills demand nom                         | Rs. 307½ a 308½             | pc. 100 Tals |
| ON BOMBAY.—                                                | Rs. 307½ a 308½             | "            |
| ON HONGKONG.—Bank Bills, demand                            | 27½ a 27 per cent discount. | "            |
| Private Bills, at 15 days' sight                           | 27½ per cent discount.      | "            |
| INTEREST.—10 per cent per annum on first-class securities. |                             |              |

## PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                                           |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--|
| MEXICAN DOLLARS.—74.2 Tls. per 100 Dollars.               |  |
| CAROLUS DOLLARS.—81                                       |  |
| PEKIN GOLD BARS.—98 Touch, "167" Tals, Shanghai Currency  |  |
| per Bar of Tls. 9.7.2 Chauping weight.                    |  |
| HAIKWAN SYCEE.—111.40 Tals Shanghai Currency per 100 Tals |  |
| Haikwan weight.                                           |  |
| CANTON SYCEE.—109.50 Tals Shanghai Currency per 100 Tals  |  |
| Canton weight (nominal).                                  |  |
| BAR SILVER.—998 Touch or 17½ Betterness, Tls. 111.35      |  |
| Shanghai Currency per 100 Tals, Canton                    |  |
| weight.                                                   |  |
| COPPER CASH.—1,620 per Tael.                              |  |

**OPIMUM.**—Owing to the alteration in the departure of the mail steamer [the] interval since our last mail report, dated 19th September, has been longer than usual, and during this interval business in all kinds has been only moderate. Imports have been ex English mail steamers *Geelong* and *Sunda* 2,038 chests *Malwa* and 183 chests *Patna*, by other steamers 77 chests *Malwa* and 155 chests *Patna*, of this latter 65 chests *Malwa* are return shipments from outports.

**Malwa** was last quoted closing steady at Tls. 473/70 per picul for first quality drug, since which time business has been unusually dull, dealers having previously more than supplied their requirements. Advices from outports have also been less favorable latterly, and this, together with the tightness of the money market, have been the principal causes of the existing inactivity. The market has not fairly opened since arrival of str. *Sunda* on 6th inst., but is expected to do so at about Tls. 470/72 per picul for 1st class drug. The estimated stock is 1,979 chests, of which 500 chests is bargained Opium.

**Patna.**—Closing rates in our last were for *New Tls.* 431 cash, Tls. 428 time, *Old Tls.* 41. Business in this description has also been on a very limited scale, and the market closes quiet at Tls. 428 cash and Tls. 425 time for *New*, and Tls. 408 *Old*.

**Benares** was last quoted *New Tls.* 422, *Old Tls.* 400. Rates for this description have as usual been guided by those ruling for *Patna*, with but small enquiry, closing rates are for *New Tls.* 418, *Old* —. The estimated Stock of *Patna* and *Benares* is 1,480 chests.

|                               |        |                |             |               |
|-------------------------------|--------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| Stock on 19th September ..... | MALWA, | 1,177½ Chests. | PATNA,      | 1,709 Chests. |
| Receipts since .....          | "      | 2,115 "        | "           | 338 "         |
| Total .....                   | "      | 3,292½ "       | Total ..... | 2,047 "       |
| Deliveries .....              | "      | 1,313½ "       | "           | 567 "         |
| Present Stock .....           | "      | 1,979 "        | "           | 1,480 "       |

Bargained Opium.....500 Chests.

#### PRICES SINCE LAST ENGLISH MAIL.

|                   | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing Price. |
|-------------------|----------|---------|----------------|
| Malwa—New, ... .. | Tls. 475 | 472     | 472            |
| Old, ... ..       | Tls. —   | —       | —              |
| Patna—New, ... .. | Tls. 432 | 429     | 425            |
| Old, ... ..       | Tls. —   | —       | —              |

#### EXPORTS.

**TEA.**—It is nearly three weeks since our last regular report. Black Teas have been taken to a considerable extent, but settlements of Green are smaller than during the previous fortnight.

Our Export to date, as compared with that of last season, is as follows:—

|                              |              |             |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| To Great Britain—Black ..... | 374,000 lbs. | Excess.     |
| Do. —Green .....             | 1,259,000 "  | do.         |
| „ America —Black .....       | 254,000 "    | Deficiency. |
| Do. —Green .....             | 5,003,000 "  | do.         |

**Black.**—Some rather extensive purchases have been made at about the quotations of last mail. We notice chiefly, settlements of Ningchows at £21 a 23, and of Oonams at £18 a 19; one or two chops of common Shoutam have sold at £14, but teamen generally are unwilling to accept this figure.

Further arrivals have taken place during the past few days, and our stock is not much reduced, but the season is evidently rapidly drawing to a close, with appearances in favor of a small deficiency in our total supply.

Settlements have been 19,680 chests. Stock (against 23,800 chests last year), 23,280 chests.

Prices paid have been:—

|                            | Ex. 5s. 11½d.                       | Freight, £3.        | Against 1872. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Opacks, &c. ....           | Tls. 16 a 22½ = 11½d. a ls. 3½d.    | 1s. 1½d. a ls. 5½d. | per lb.       |
| Oonams and Oonfaas .....   | Tls. 14 a 20½ = 10½d. a ls. 2d.     | 10d. a ls. 3½d.     |               |
| Hohows and Ningchows ..... | Tls. 19 a 24½ = 1s. 1½d. a ls. 4½d. | 1s. 0½d. a ls. 5½d. |               |

**Green.**—The demand has not been very general, and some classes of medium Fychows and Moyunes have been sold at a decline of £1 per picul, but for finest parcels the former high range of value is maintained.

There has not been much done either in Pingsneys or Shanghai packed kinds. Arrivals have been considerable, and the stock is more than doubled since last mail.

Settlements—

|                                 |                  |                                         |                  |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------|
| Fychows, Teenkais and Moyunes.. | 24,720 ½-chests. | Stock 53,000 ½-chests against 1872..... | 48,500 ½-chests. |
| Pingsneys.....                  | 7,078 "          | 14,300 "                                | 7,000 "          |
| Shanghai packed.....            | 1,391 "          | 3,000 "                                 | 3,500 "          |
| Total.....                      | 33,189           | 70,300                                  | 59,000           |

Prices paid have been:—

|                                     | Ex. 5s. 11½d.                       | Freight, £3, London. | New York, £3. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Fychows, Teenkais, and Moyunes..... | Tls. 29 a 44 = 1s. 7d. a 2s. 4½d.   | = 41 a 60½ cents.    | per lb.       |
| Pingsneys .....                     | Tls. 32 „ 41½ = 1s. 9d. „ 2s. 2½d.  | = 44½ „ 57½ „        |               |
| Shanghai packed .....               | Tls. 26 „ 27½ = 1s. 5½d. „ 1s. 6½d. | = 37 „ 39½ „         |               |

**HANKOW, 4th October.**—Very little had been done at this port and arrivals had fallen off.

Settlements and Shipments from commencement of the season amounted to 519,081 chests, against 533,875 chests in 1872.

Export to Great Britain is as under—

|                                     | 1873-74.         | 1872-73.         | 1871-72.        |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| BLACK .....                         | *53,764,334 lbs. | †53,390,434 lbs. | 56,884,470 lbs. |
| GREEN .....                         | 6,229,851 "      | 4,970,636 "      | 4,335,757 "     |
|                                     | 59,994,185 lbs.  | 58,361,070 lbs.  | 61,220,227 lbs. |
| Export to United States and Canada— |                  |                  |                 |
| BLACK .....                         | 533,975 lbs.     | 787,036 lbs.     | 1,578,126 lbs.  |
| GREEN .....                         | 4,717,138 "      | 9,720,561 "      | 8,411,943 "     |
|                                     | 5,251,113 lbs.   | 10,507,597 lbs.  | 9,990,069 lbs.  |

Total Export to Great Britain from all China, is as follows:—

|                            |                  |                  |                 |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| From Shanghai to date..... | 59,994,185 lbs.  | 58,361,070 lbs.  | 61,220,227 lbs. |
| „ Foochow 24th Sept.....   | 10,252,629 "     | 13,970,092 "     | 7,748,136 "     |
| „ Canton 23rd Sept.....    | 33,664,943 "     | 32,885,624 "     | 28,169,114 "    |
|                            | 103,911,757 lbs. | 105,216,786 lbs. | 97,137,477 lbs. |

\* In these figures the cargo of the s.s. *Drummond Castle* and s.s. *Singapore*, lost, are included—4,550,621 lbs.

† In these figures the cargoes of the *Lahloo* and s.s. *Parnassus*, lost, are included—2,719,380 lbs.

**SILK.**—Last public Telegrams received from London are dated the 3rd October, as follows: “Some business at lower prices. “Koo-fong-sing chop No. 3. 23s. Od.; Dragon, 22s. 6d.; Chick, 22s. Od.; No. 1 Golden Lion, 20s. 6d.; No. 1 Dancing Bear “20s. Od.; Blue Elephant, 18s. 6d.; Red Peacock, 18s. Od. Stocks, 20,500 bales. September deliveries, 3,100 bales.”

The last P. & O. steamer (left on the 20th Sept.,) took 666 bales; the *New York* for America, 107 bales; the *Irrawaddy* (M. M. str.) 1,215 bales, for the Continent, and 436 bales for England, and the *Trafalgar* and *Hector* (direct for London) 545 bales.

After our report for last English mail was issued, the market was very quiet and weak, and when buying commenced for French mail, purchases showed a fair decline, but as these increased and joint account settlements formed part of the business transacted, prices showed very little change, for these latter transactions especially. At the close of the French mail and during the few days following, the market was at its lowest point, and prices had declined to what was considered a fairly safe level. This, in connection with receipt of private Telegrams of a more favorable nature, has caused a large business to be transacted during the past week, though late purchases show an advance of Tls. 10 over those paid earlier in the interval. At this advance the market closes firm, and a further rise is not improbable. The stock is reduced to barely 5,000 bales. Amongst the settlements for the fortnight are—

|                    |                 |                |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Koo-fong-sing      | Chop No. 3 & 3½ | Tls. 460 & 440 |
| Tso-ping           | " " 3 & 3½      | " 460 & 440    |
| Yah Kee            | " " 3           | " 450 & 455    |
| Cock and Worm      | " " 3 & 3½      | " 450 & 425    |
| Gold Lion No. 1    |                 | " 420          |
| Zebra              |                 | " 410          |
| Grasshopper        |                 | " 405          |
| Dancing bear       |                 | " 395          |
| Kukee's "Chin-jan" |                 | " 390          |
| Buffalo            |                 | " 385          |
| Blue Elephant      |                 | " 385          |
| Red Peacock        |                 | " 360 & 365    |
| Blue Flag          |                 | " 350 & 355    |

## COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

OCTOBER 9, 1873.

ARRIVALS.—(Not given above.)—None.

DEPARTURES.—(Not given above.)—Oct. 5th, *Hector* (s.s.), for London.

SILK.—The English mail steamer takes about 2,800 bales.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 5s. 10½d. a 5s. 10½d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 11½d. First-class to Private buyers, 5s. 11d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 11½. a 5s. 11½. On Paris, Bank, Frs. 7.45. Private, Frs. 7.57½. On India—Bombay Bank, demand, Rs. 308½. Calcutta Bank, demand, Rs. 308½. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 27 per cent. discount; Private, 15 days' sight, 27½. Gold Bars, Tls. 166.00. Bar Silver, Sh. Tls. 111.35. Mexican dollars, Sh. Tls. 74.2875 per 100. Carolus dollars, Sh. Tls. 81.00 per 100. Copper cash, 1,620 per tael.

SHARES.—We have little change to note since our last, except an improvement in the several Fire Shares. Hongkong Fires have risen from \$548 to 550, Victorias from 118 to 120, China Fires from \$129 to 131. Hongkew Wharf Shares seem falling gradually, and are quoted as Tls. 138. S. S. N.'s are quoted 1 Tael higher; at Tls. 109. A meeting of the China & Japan Marine Insurance Co. was held on the 7th. The accounts show a surplus in hand on the 30th June over and above paid up capital, of Tls. 110,000.

The WEATHER was very fine during the earlier part of the week, but the wind changed yesterday from N.E. to N.W., and as a consequence, it has become milder. The thermometer, however, does not go above 75.

### SHIPPERS OF TEA FROM HANKOW.

Season 1873-74.

Hankow, 4th Oct., 1873.

| SHIPPERS.                    | FROM 16TH AUGUST TO DATE. |         |              |        | TOTAL TO DATE. |         |              |        |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------|--------------|--------|----------------|---------|--------------|--------|
|                              | Chops.                    | Chests. | Half-chests. | Boxes. | Chops.         | Chests. | Half-chests. | Boxes. |
| Adamson, Bell and Co. ....   | ...                       | ...     | ...          | ...    | 28             | 5,960   | 6,740        | 1,460  |
| Anderson, R. and Co. ....    | 2                         | 210     | 380          | ...    | 83             | 11,330  | 25,160       | 3,620  |
| Ballance and Co. ....        | 1                         | ...     | 550          | ...    | 15             | 2,190   | 2,720        | 1,570  |
| Beazley, Paget and Co. ....  | 1                         | ...     | 190          | ...    | 42             | 7,150   | 7,250        | 1,130  |
| Brondsted, R. ....           | ...                       | ...     | ...          | ...    | 52             | 4,390   | 21,310       | 1,380  |
| Drysdale, Ringer and Co. ... | ...                       | ...     | ...          | ...    | 103            | 26,860  | 27,610       | 4,240  |
| Evans, J. H. and Co. ....    | 1                         | ...     | 470          | ...    | 92             | 24,640  | 18,360       | 2,450  |
| Gibb, Livingston and Co. ... | ...                       | ...     | ...          | ...    | 11             | 4,360   | 2,130        | ...    |
| Gilman and Co. ....          | ...                       | ...     | ...          | ...    | 17             | 5,230   | 5,950        | 310    |
| Gordon Brothers ....         | ...                       | ...     | ...          | ...    | 103            | 25,600  | 23,110       | 200    |
| Haminoff, Rodionoff and Co.  | 6                         | 560     | 860          | ...    | 107            | 20,130  | 23,990       | ...    |
| Heard, A. and Co. ....       | ...                       | ...     | ...          | ...    | 13             | 3,210   | 4,650        | ...    |
| Ivanhoff, A. and Co. ....    | 4                         | ...     | 670          | ...    | 70             | 13,190  | 21,330       | 1,020  |
| Major and Smith ....         | ...                       | ...     | ...          | ...    | 53             | 11,530  | 13,890       | 1,760  |
| Okooloff and Tokmakoff ....  | 3                         | 270     | 460          | ...    | 111            | 19,790  | 31,540       | 3,590  |
| Pugh and Co. ....            | ...                       | ...     | ...          | ...    | 42             | 13,100  | 10,990       | ...    |
| Rodewald, Schonfeld and Co.  | ...                       | ...     | ...          | ...    | 15             | 1,310   | 9,790        | ...    |
| Russell and Co. ....         | ...                       | ...     | ...          | ...    | ...            | ...     | ...          | ...    |
| Sassoon, D. Sons and Co. ... | 1                         | ...     | 230          | ...    | 52             | 12,270  | 19,070       | 1,200  |
| Shaw, Ripley and Co. ....    | ...                       | ...     | ...          | ...    | ...            | ...     | ...          | ...    |
| Townend, E. and Co. ....     | ...                       | ...     | ...          | ...    | 33             | 8,220   | 6,870        | ...    |
| Turner and Co. ....          | ...                       | ...     | ...          | ...    | 23             | 5,360   | 6,830        | ...    |
| Little & Co. ....            | ...                       | ...     | ...          | ...    | 7              | 2,930   | 2,140        | ...    |
| Native shipments ....        | 37                        | 10,900  | ...          | ...    | 546            | 174,800 | ...          | ...    |
| Total .....                  | 56                        | 11,940  | 3,810        | ...    | 1,618          | 403,550 | 291,430      | 23,930 |

### STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

THE undersigned begs to notify that the Board of Directors at this place have power to pass proposals for Assurance, on the Lives of Persons residing at any Port of China or Japan.

ED. HOLDSWORTH,

Agent & Secretary to the Local Board.

114 Z Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1871.  
n o a f (c.a.) 31de-73

THE

### Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue Policies under the New Scale of Reduced Rates. The Tables may be had upon application.

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies granted at current rates, less 20 per cent. discount.

Z 2356 GEO. BARNET & Co., Agents.  
no-a-m 31ja Shanghai, 1st Feb., 1873.



# J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE & EXPORT PERFUMERY & FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, Old Bond Street, London.

PRIZE MEDAL,



LONDON 1862.

The only Silver Medal for English Perfumery, Paris 1867. Silver Medal, Lima 1872.

"Cordova Exhibition, 1872. Messrs J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

PRIZE MEDAL,



PARIS 1867.

Established 1799.

## ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE

Is now manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

## ATKINSONS' ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER

Is also manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

Atkinsons' White Rose. Atkinsons' Frangipane and other Perfumes

Are manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

Atkinsons' Brown Windsor Soap. Atkinsons' Bears' Grease.

Atkinsons' Cold Cream. Atkinsons' Sachet Powders.

Atkinsons' Circassian Rose Opiate for the Teeth.

Atkinsons' Violet Powder. Atkinsons' Rose Toilet Powder.

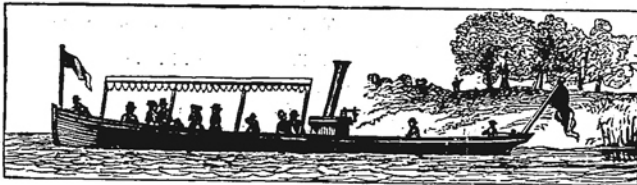
Atkinsons' Perfumed Hair Oils of all odours.

### Price List on application.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., are now manufactured in bond, and greatly increased discount allowed thereon.

CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSONS' goods are LARGELY COUNTERFEITED, orders should therefore be sent direct or through Commission Houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

30ju-74 40 July 4th, 1873.



## YARROW & HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

|              |                      |                             |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 23 feet long | seats for 8 persons  | complete from £192 to £270  |
| 30 feet long | seats for 14 persons | complete from £260 to £350  |
| 37 feet long | seats for 20 persons | complete from £324 to £430  |
| 45 feet long | seats for 30 persons | complete from £476 to £610  |
| 50 feet long | seats for 60 persons | complete from £580 to £1040 |
| &c.          | &c.                  | &c.                         |

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

## YARROW & HEDLEY,

ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS,

ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of this Journal.

7ju 74 o-a-f 37

June 7th, 1873.

## Health for a Shilling, BY THE USE OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

If your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is every thing; when it is lacking all enjoy, ment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

### The Friend to All.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not", answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt in into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. tf 41



## LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

## WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



### Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers Oilmen and universally.

4my-74 30

## SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

| DATE. | SHIP'S NAME.         | FLAG & RIG. | TONS | CAPTAIN. | FROM               | SAILED. | CARGO.     | CONSIGNEES.            |
|-------|----------------------|-------------|------|----------|--------------------|---------|------------|------------------------|
| Oct 3 | Fychow               | Am str      | 879  | Paul     | Ningpo             | Oct 2   | General    | Russell and Co         |
| ...   | 4 Plymouth Rock      | Am str      | 768  | Simmons  | Hankow and Ports   | ...     | do         | Russell and Co         |
| ...   | 4 Kiangse            | Am str      | 574  | Pratt    | Ningpo             | ...     | do         | Russell and Co         |
| ...   | 4 Yung Ning          | Chi str     | 342  | Murray   | Ningpo             | ...     | do         | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 4 Cawdor Castle      | Br str      | 1419 | Cavie    | London             | Aug 9   | do         | Adamson, Bell and Co   |
| ...   | 4 Shantung           | Am str      | 724  | Winsor   | Chefoo & Tientsin  | Sept 28 | do         | Russell and Co         |
| ...   | 4 Manchou            | Am str      | 459  | Spedding | Nagasaki           | Oct 1   | do         | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 4 Sunda              | Br str      | 1217 | Hockin   | Hongkong           | Sept 30 | Mails, etc | P. & O. S. N. Co.      |
| ...   | 5 Kinslu             | Am str      | 685  | Deville  | Swatow             | ...     | General    | Olyphant and Co        |
| ...   | 5 City of Exeter     | Br str      | 787  | Bovey    | Hongkong & Canton  | ...     | do         | Olyphant and Co        |
| ...   | 5 Britain's Pride    | Br bg       | 178  | Berry    | Nagasaki           | Oct 1   | do         | J. S. Baron            |
| ...   | 6 Appin              | Br str      | 394  | Russell  | Chefoo & Tientsin  | ...     | do         | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ...   | 6 Fire Queen         | Am str      | 1123 | Andrews  | Hankow and Ports   | ...     | do         | Russell and Co         |
| ...   | 6 Hartford           | U. S. S.    | 2000 | Macaulay | Nagasaki           | ...     | do         |                        |
| ...   | 6 Glengyle           | Br str      | 1265 | McQueen  | Hankow and Ports   | ...     | do         | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...   | 6 China              | Ger str     | 684  | Hennings | H'kong & Canton    | ...     | do         | Siemssen and Co        |
| ...   | 7 Kingse             | Am str      | 574  | Pratt    | Ningpo             | ...     | do         | Russell and Co         |
| ...   | 7 Tunsin             | Br str      | 610  | Sergman  | Hankow and Ports   | ...     | do         | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...   | 7 Hangchow           | Am str      | 950  | Lloyd    | Hankow and Ports   | ...     | do         | Russell and Co         |
| ...   | 7 Costa Rica         | Am str      | 1108 | Williams | N'saki, Hiogo, &c. | ...     | do         | George F. Bowman       |
| ...   | 7 Yung Ning          | Chi str     | 342  | Murray   | Ningpo             | ...     | do         | C. M. S. N. Co         |
| ...   | 7 A Russ. Man-of-War |             |      |          |                    |         |            |                        |

## DEPARTURES

(FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

| DATE. | SHIP'S NAME.    | FLAG & RIG. | TONS | CAPTAIN.  | DESTINATION.       | CARGO.      | DISPATCHED BY          |
|-------|-----------------|-------------|------|-----------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| Oct 3 | Fusiyama        | Am str      | 1113 | Harmon    | Hankow & Ports     | General     | Russell and Co         |
| ...   | 3 Shingking     | Br str      | 710  | Wells     | Chefoo & Tientsin  | do          | Russell and Co         |
| ...   | 3 Trafalgar     | Br str      | 851  | Watson    | London             | Tea, etc.   | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ...   | 3 Chinkiang     | Br str      | 798  | Hogg      | H'kong & Canton    | General     | Siemssen and Co        |
| ...   | 3 Fairlie       | Br sch      | 176  | Abernethy | Nagasaki           | Stores, etc | Taylor and Bennett     |
| ...   | 4 Mecca         | Br str      | 687  | Lawes     | H'kong & Canton    | General     | Olyphant and Co        |
| ...   | 4 Corona        | Br sh       | 1199 | Bate      | Whampoa            | do          | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ...   | 4 Taku          | Br str      | 608  | Hooper    | Chefoo & Tientsin  | do          | Jardine, Matheson & Co |
| ...   | 4 Golden Age    | Am str      | 1158 | Coy       | N'saki, Hiogo, &c. | do          | Geo. F. Bowman         |
| ...   | 4 Kiangse       | Am str      | 574  | Pratt     | Ningpo             | do          | Russell and Co         |
| ...   | 4 Hirado        | Am str      | 1084 | Gray      | Hankow & Ports     | do          | Russell and Co         |
| ...   | 5 Tung Ting     | Am str      | 241  | Burr      | Hankow & Ports     | do          | Butterfield and Swire  |
| ...   | 5 Hector        | Br str      | 1522 | Bewley    | London             | Tea, &c.    | Butterfield & Swire    |
| ...   | 5 Adele         | Am sch      | 387  | Wells     | Foochow            | General     | Frazar and Co          |
| ...   | 6 H. C. Orsted  | Dan str     | 337  | Gottbert  | Cruise             | Ballast     | G. N. T. Co            |
| ...   | 6 Scorpion      | Fr g.-b.    |      |           |                    |             |                        |
| ...   | 6 Fychow        | Am str      | 879  | Paul      | Ningpo             | General     | Russell and Co         |
| ...   | 7 Laughing Wave | Br bg       | 161  | haw       | Foochow            | Ballast     | Siemssen and Co        |
| ...   | 7 Kiangse       | Am str      | 574  | Pratt     | Ningpo             | General     | Russell and Co         |

## MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

| No. & S&C | NAME.    | TON-<br>NAGE. | COMMANDER.       | FLAG & RIG. | GUNS. | H. P. | MEN. | DATE OF<br>ARRIVAL. | WHERE FROM |
|-----------|----------|---------------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|------|---------------------|------------|
| 2 c       | Bourayne |               | Bose             | Fr corv     | 5     | 280   |      | Sept 16             | Chefoo     |
| 3 p       | Elk      |               | J. B. Barnett    | H.M.G.-Bt.  |       |       |      | Oct 19              | Amoy       |
| Wusung    | Hartford | 2000          | E. Y. Macaulay   | U. S. S.    | 18    |       |      | Sep 6               | Nagasaki   |
| 3 c       | Thetis   |               | T. Le Hunte Ward | H. M. Corv  | 14    | 350   | 223  | Aug 12              | Hongkong   |
| 3 p       | Yantic   | 900           | B. Wilson        | U. S. S.    | 5     | 425   | 110  | Oct 6               | Nagasaki   |

## TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

| No. & S&C | NAME.           | COMMANDER. | FLAG.            | TON-<br>NAGE. | AGENTS.              | PRIVATE SIGNAL (TO BE<br>HOISTED AT FORE.) |
|-----------|-----------------|------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------------|
|           | Bunker Hill     |            | British steamer  | 63            | J. S. Baron          | No. 4 Marryat's Code.                      |
|           | Fairy—(laid up) |            | British steamer  | 45            | A. R. Tilby and Co   | Telegraph Flag Do.                         |
|           | Rocket          | Hadler     | British steamer  | 76            | S. C. Farnham and Co | Do. Do.                                    |
|           | Fokelin         | Murray     | British steamer  | 70            | Morris, Lewis and Co | No. 1 Marryat's Code.                      |
|           | Samsou          | Pike       | American steamer | 80            | Frazar and Co        | No. 3 Do.                                  |
|           | Fuh-Je          | Kirby      | British steamer  | 80            | J. S. Baron          | No. 2 Do.                                  |

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